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## RETURN OF COAL MINERS TO WORK BEING WATCHED

Way They Respond to Call of Mine Whistles Will Be Taken as Measure of the Strength of Both Sides in Fuel Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Both the government and the striking bituminous coal miners look upon this week as a crucial period in the strike which today enters upon its second month. The operators are putting into effect the 14 per cent increase in wages which was recommended by Dr. H. A. Garfield, and whistles at all union mines summoned the miners to work this morning. The way they respond will be watched as an indication of the strength of the government's position and of the miners' determination in regard to the court mandate.

During November the production, which normally would have been 44,000,000 tons, fell to about 17,000,000 tons. As Dr. Garfield estimated the labor cost of production at \$1.50 a ton, the loss in wages to the miners has been approximately \$40,500,000 on 27,000,000 tons that were not produced. Even if the miners had been awarded an increase of 31 per cent in wages, which their representatives said they would accept, it would be many weeks before they could recoup the wage losses of November.

When the strike began 70,000 men were left at the mines to prevent them from becoming damaged while idle. Whether these men would remain at work if the operators, under orders from the government, should undertake to run the mines, is a question the Department of Justice hopes to see answered in the affirmative; but, if in the negative, a close investigation will be made of their decision to quit work.

### Prosecutions Threatened

D. W. Simms of Lafayette, Indiana, special United States district attorney in charge of enforcement of the court's mandate, said all officers and miners of the union now have full knowledge of the provisions of the temporary injunction, and those who violate it will be prosecuted.

Dr. Garfield, when informed that reports were circulating among the striking miners that the government was trying to break up the union, issued a statement that he approves of the method of collective bargaining, and that any attempt at this time to destroy this method would be opposed by him. All that he has attempted to do, he said, is to safeguard the public by preventing an undue increase either in profits or wages.

Radical Labor agitators are said to be misrepresenting the government's policy, not only for the purpose of increasing industrial chaos, but to force government operation of the mines. The government will not take over and operate the mines except as the extreme last resort. Operators will be watched as closely as the striking miners, to see that they make every effort to run the mines, and do not discriminate against miners who wish to work or place any other barriers in the way of production.

### Coal Association Statement

J. D. Morrow, vice-president of the National Coal Association, made public last night a letter he has written to Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, in which Mr. Morrow challenges the figures issued last week by the Treasury Department on profits in the bituminous coal industry. Mr. Morrow says the "casual generalizations" of the department experts have done injustice to the operators and states their case, in part as follows:

"The memorandum was apparently based on a casual inspection of the return of certain individual coal companies. From these individual instances the impression is clearly given that the industry in 1917 made 'fabulous profits' with average returns on invested capital of from 100 to 150 per cent. It is true that the foregoing statement refers only to the operators east of the Mississippi, but they produce nearly 90 per cent of the total bituminous output. Certain individual concerns may have made such profits, but not the industry as a whole, and, as the Fuel Administration has pointed out, fairness demands consideration of the industry as a whole.

### Receipts of Operators

"For the entire bituminous industry in 1917 to make profits of from 100 per cent to 150 per cent on invested capital would require a total profit of upward of \$1,500,000,000. According to the United States Geological Survey report, entitled 'Coal in 1917,' page 92, the total gross receipts of the operators for all the bituminous coal produced in 1917 was only \$1,249,272,837. Hence the total gross receipts before deducting operating expenses, were less than the total profits which would have to be made out of those receipts to justify the statement of your experts.

"The statement respecting the profits in 1918 is even worse. The memorandum says that in 1918 profits were generally reduced 25 per cent to 30 per cent less than the preceding year. In other words, they must have averaged from 75 per cent to 120 per cent. This would mean total profits for the in-

dustry in the neighborhood from \$750,000,000 to \$1,200,000,000. Fortunately the Fuel Administration issued exact information on this subject. It stated that for the year 1918, the average gross margin per ton of the bituminous producers was 46 cents per ton, out of which interest, charges, selling expense, federal taxes, both normal and excess profits, as well as certain other items not allowed in computing costs, were paid before any profit remained. According to the United States Geological Survey, the total production of bituminous coal in 1918 was just under 580,000,000 tons. A gross margin of 46 cents on this tonnage amounts to \$265,800,000, most of which was not profit."

## FURTHER DELAY IN ACTION ON TREATY

Scheduled Conference of the President and Senator Hitchcock Not Permitted—"Irreconcilables" Take New Hope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—For the immediate present, at least, plans to revive the fight for the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with the League of Nations covenant will not be pushed by the Administration leaders in the Senate. Postponement of the campaign for ratification was decided on until such time as President Wilson is able to confer with his lieutenants on the floor and to outline his views on the Democratic policy on reservations.

The conference which was scheduled for Saturday between Mr. Wilson and Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and minority leader in charge of the Treaty fight, was not permitted, on the ground that the President had apparently not yet sufficiently recovered to go into the Treaty situation with as much detail as the array of reservations proposed in the Lodge program would entail.

Senator Hitchcock tried to get in touch with the President again yesterday, but was told that it was not considered advisable to subject the President to the exertion of a long discussion on the Treaty fight at this time. Senator Hitchcock will not seek to discuss the situation with the President until he is called to the White House, he said, and ten days to two weeks will probably elapse before the Versailles document before the Senate. In the absence of definite knowledge as to what compromises, if any, the President is prepared to make to his opponents, it is not believed that the Administration leaders will undertake to map out a program.

### Sentiment of Constituencies

"There is no rush about the matter," he said. "The situation will be discussed among the senators, of course, and that is all that can be done until the Treaty is resubmitted. The President will have to take the first steps himself, of course. He probably will send a special message to the Senate asking that the Treaty be returned to him, and then submit it for ratification again in a few days."

The Nebraska Senator said his only move in the next week or two probably will be to receive reports of the other Democratic senators regarding sentiment among their constituencies as they found it during the recess. These reports will be carried to the White House by Senator Hitchcock when he finally does confer with the President, he said. Until they have been received and discussed, there will be no move toward a compromise with the Republicans who want the Treaty ratified with reservations.

The immediate result of the failure of conference between the President and the minority leader is that it leaves the Democratic senators practically without a program and to an extent plays into the hands of the "irreconcilables," who hope the longer action is deferred on the Treaty the more thoroughly the Senate will become occupied with questions of domestic legislation. Again it clearly strengthens the position of those senators who believe that a joint resolution declaring a state of peace between this country and Germany should be passed by both houses of Congress.

### "Irreducible Minimum"

The "irreconcilables" believe if the resolution can be forced through Congress without any delay, pressure from the country for the early ratification of the Treaty will be greatly weakened, since the resolution would formally proclaim peace.

The resolution is now in the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. The committee will meet to consider it this week, and the "irreconcilables" who control the committee will have it reported to the Senate without any delay.

On his return from Boston last night, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, reiterated his former contention that the reservations sponsored by the majority and already rejected by the Administration forces were the "irreducible minimum" of the Republican program and that the President must accept them as a condition of ratification.

The Massachusetts Senator also reported his declaration that these reservations, if not accepted, would be made an issue in the presidential campaign.

## IMPORTANT WORK BEFORE CONGRESS

Railroads, Industrial Unrest, Treaty and League of Nations, and Revenue Among Problems Facing Reconvening Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Sixty-Sixth Congress convenes for the long session at noon today. With a stupendous array of questions crying for solution, the work before it is almost comparable in importance with that which faced the war Congress.

The business immediately ahead falls roughly under three categories: First, international questions, including the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations issue; second, questions of domestic reconstruction, such as the permanent settlement of the railroad problem, the restoration of normal conditions in industry, and the settlement of labor strife; and, third, the problem of revenue for the operation of the federal government.

Failure early in the session to act on the Treaty of Peace will tend to delay domestic legislation, and for this reason the Republican leaders have agreed in advance to waste no time on the Treaty, but go ahead with other pending measures. While an agreement on the Treaty is apparently dependent on the President's attitude toward a compromise, which means his capitulation, it is probable that the Republican leaders will take the initiative in discussing the Mexican situation as soon as Congress convenes.

### Cummins Bill in Senate

The Cummins Bill providing for the return of the railroads to private ownership and operation in competitive systems under the supervision of the government will come up as the first business before the Senate.

The House of Representatives, during the closing week of the special session that ended 10 days ago, passed the Esch Bill for the return of the carriers. That bill is entirely different from the Senate bill, however, and the permanent railroad legislation will undoubtedly be tied up in conference between the two houses for two or three months.

Temporary legislation will be passed to provide for the return of the roads in the interim. Two measures have been proposed, one extending the period of federal control and the other providing for return to private ownership, but continuing the government guarantee of earnings, so that the owners would not lose during the period of transition from public to private operation. The leaders of both houses will support a resolution continuing the guarantee.

### Anti-Radicalism Plans

Congressional leaders are determined to give special consideration to the enactment of legislation to combat the spread of Bolshevism and radicalism, many holding the view that more energy must be exercised, not only in eliminating the dangerous elements, but also in doing away with the causes of unrest, including the high cost of living, for which no material relief has been secured thus far, despite a show of zeal by the federal authorities. Hand in hand with this campaign will go legislation to solve the labor problem, which is recognized as the main arch of a sound reconstruction program.

Legislation to combat radicalism will come up in both houses. The bills prepared include the program of Americanization legislation drafted by the Senate Education and Labor Committee following its investigation of the steel strike, and a bill prepared by W. H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, transferring jurisdiction over the deportation of dangerous aliens from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice.

No definite program has been decided upon to ameliorate the strained relations between Labor and industry, but bills have been drafted by several senators and representatives who hope to force down the cost of living and increase production. The Cummins bill contains a section prohibiting strikes of railroad employees under severe penalties. It is bitterly opposed by organized Labor, which will carry into Congress its fight for the right to strike.

### Plans for Revenue

With regard to revenue and taxation the indications are that the Republican majority contemplates an overhauling of the revenue laws. To meet the current expenditures of the government Congress must provide \$4,000,000,000, part of which is to be applied to the national debt incurred during the war. A Republican tariff bill designed to protect American industries will be enacted early in the session, according to the plans of Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Finance Committee, supported by the Ways and Means Committee of the House. The leaders of Congress fully expect President Wilson to veto the proposed measure, and such a veto would make the protection of industries an issue in the presidential campaign next year.

The House of Representatives will set to work immediately on the appropriation bills for the next fiscal year. These include the army and navy bills, which will provide for the establishment of the military and naval forces on a peace basis.

The reorganization of the army will

come up early in the session in a measure separate from the appropriation bill. Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, submitted a bill to the last session providing for a standing army of 526,000 men. It was opposed by General Pershing and other military leaders, however. They advocated an army of 260,000, which would be the skeleton of an army of more than 1,000,000, with universal military training. The disposition shown in the last session was to enact the bill for 260,000 men and establish military training.

Two important bills that were passed by the House last session are pending in the Senate for early action. They are the water power bill, creating a federal water power commission with supervision over all water power sites in the United States, and the oil land leasing bill, providing for the leasing of the remaining oil and mineral bearing lands owned by the public.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—British statesmen who have commented upon America's action relative to the Peace Treaty have done so with the appearance of timidity, which is easily understood. They have had to avoid the appearance of interference with the personal affairs of another power and they have had to remind the British public of the consequences to themselves, in the way of heavier responsibilities, if America should finally refuse to accept what they believe to be her destiny, in the great missionary task of building the new world.

Winston Churchill is the latest statesman to comment on this matter in an article in the Illustrated Sunday Herald. The article is written, of course, for home consumption in explanation of the reasons for America's action, and if Mr. Churchill has had half an eye on American public opinion this may be excused on the ground that he is half American himself.

### President Wilson's Achievement

Mr. Churchill attributes the Republicans' intransigent attitude to their systematic exclusion, by President Wilson, from all part in conducting the war and in constructing peace. While characterizing Mr. Wilson's services to mankind, his stated ideals, continued the former Premier, by long tradition to the Monroe Doctrine, which vetoed European interference in purely American affairs and as its counterpart they naturally felt perhaps some repugnance to entangling themselves in trans-Atlantic politics.

These were things for Americans themselves to consider. They, the members of the National Liberal Federation, the prospect for the moment was overclouded, Herbert H. Asquith told the National Liberal Federation yesterday, when referring to America's difficulties in accepting and embodying the Paris Covenant. Americans were wedded, continued the former Premier, to every heart, encouraging the armies of every nation and inspiring the United States troops with emotions of veritable crusaders, as an achievement rarely surpassed by any human being. Mr. Churchill ventures the opinion that the Republicans may be pardoned if they feel "a trifle sore" and determined to use their present power.

Mr. Churchill assures his readers that the Republican Party is no less friendly to Britain and no less inclined to shoulder its obligation to the Democratic Party, and that left to itself America will make good every honorable claim upon her.

Attributing to America the League itself and the preponderance influence in determining the shape and character of the peace settlement, and consequently a large responsibility for the present state of European affairs, Mr. Churchill says, "To carry such a policy half way, and to carry it no further, to destroy the old organization without attempting to supply the new, to sweep away the imperial system without settling in its place the League of Nations system, would indeed be an act from which America should recoil, and which posterity would certainly condemn."

### Anglo-American Relations

Mr. Churchill concludes with a reference to the Prince of Wales' visit, and maintains that the relations of Britain and America have definitely passed the turning point. Instead of the past antagonisms they have the gleaming memory that together they saved Europe, and the sure conviction that, acting together, they can safeguard themselves from every future peril.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—"Will America fail us?" is the title of an article by Winston Spencer Churchill, British Secretary for War, in the Illustrated Sunday Herald.

Some other points in Mr. Asquith's speech were passing references to the economic condition of Central Europe, regarding which he referred ironically to the fashion last December of pretending that the victors of the war could walk off with a huge indemnity in their pockets; and his reference to Russia, regarding which he expressed his approval of the withdrawal now completed by sea as well as by land.

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States in the immediate execution of the European clauses of the Versailles Treaty.

"Many of Mr. Wilson's adversaries are like us, strongly resolved to render Germany harmless, some of them, moreover, are powerful and far-sighted citizens, whose principal complaint against the President is his slowness to declare himself against Germany and his consideration for the German people. Therefore let us exact the full execution of the obligations which Germany contracted. Her neighbors, whose destiny depends on German submission, will willingly and whole heartedly help us. We must not listen to the bluff of the great German Army secretly reconstituted. Let us not hesitate to act by force, if we have no other means of mastering the resistance of our unscrupulous enemy."

#### Views of Bulgarian Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—In an interview given to the "Oeuvre," Mr. Stamboullski, the Bulgarian Premier, declared that he hopes that in three years the treaty of Neuilly will be revised, but he says that this will not happen through violence. "We shall never have war again, never, never," he is quoted as saying; "we shall wait for the sympathies which our good will will acquire and we shall hope for some modifications of the most merciless clauses."

#### SENATOR INDICTED ON FRAUD CHARGE

Truman H. Newberry and 134  
Associates Accused of Corruption in Michigan Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Truman H. Newberry, (R.), United States Senator from Michigan, with 134 associates in his campaign last year are charged with corruption, fraud and conspiracy in indictments presented to Judge Clarence W. Sessions by a federal grand jury at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on Saturday. Next Monday has been set as arraignment day and United States marshals were instructed to issue warrants for arrest of all defendants.

The "indictments" specify 38 overt criminal acts alleged to have been committed, all involving the payment of definite sums of money for political purposes. Judge Sessions indicated that evidence tended to show that between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 was fraudulently spent in the campaign.

Government agents say the political scandal disclosed in the testimony presented is in some respects without a parallel in American history. It is alleged that voters were bribed, election boards corrupted, editors subsidized, and motion picture theaters bought, in the campaign to defeat Henry Ford for the Republican nomination, and again when Mr. Ford ran as the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Newberry's managers reported in a statement after the campaign that approximately \$176,000 was expended,

#### NEW MINISTERS IN FRANCE NAMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Paul Jourdain has been asked by the Premier to hold the post of Minister of Labor, but his answer has not yet been given. Léon Berard, the new Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, has been for the past 43 years a deputy from Basse-Pyrénées, and since 1910 the Undersecretary of State for Fine Arts in the Poincaré, Briand, and Barthou cabinets.

Louis Dubois, the new Minister of Commerce, is a deputy from the Seine and a Conservative. He has been a severe critic of the economic clauses of the Peace Treaty. Louis Deschamps, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, is a deputy from Ille-et-Vilaine and was in charge of the demobilization activities. Yves le Trocquet, from the Cabinet of Mr. Augagneur, replaces Paul Morel.

#### MR. PADEREWSKI TO FORM POLISH CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Information here indicates that the Polish political difficulty will be solved by the formation of a new government under Ignace Jan Paderewski. The Diet's intention in the recent crisis was apparently to overthrow Mr. Paderewski's government but not to overthrow him.

He will have the support of Mr. Skulski's Coalition Party of National Democrats and some little groups, while the Peasants Party may give him their support if the National Democrats can make concessions regarding agrarian reforms.

#### COAL PRODUCTION IN BELGIUM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Saturday)—Official statistics show that the Belgian coal production in the month of October amounted to more than 95.6 per cent of the country's pre-war production.

#### ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN IRELAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—Detective Sergeant John Burton was shot and killed last night within a few yards of the chief of police office at Dublin. No arrests were made.

#### LARGE PURCHASE OF FLOUR

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Grain Corporation announced that it purchased last week 560,000 barrels of straight grade flour at an average price of \$10.29.

#### HOME-COMING OF PRINCE OF WALES

King George and Prime Minister to Welcome Prince in London Today—Dinner Is to Be Given at Buckingham Palace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The measure of gratification with which the whole country has watched the cordiality of welcome which has been accorded to the Prince of Wales in the United States and in Canada, with a resultant closer linking together of the English-speaking peoples, will be shown tomorrow, when His Royal Highness lands from H. M. S. *Renown* on his return.

Prince Albert leaves London today for Portsmouth to greet his brother on landing and the ceremony there will include an address of welcome by the Mayor and corporation. The chief events will, however, take place in London, where the Prince will be met at Victoria station by Their Majesties and his sister, Princess Mary, with whom will be Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Earl Beatty, Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, and a company of other distinguished people.

Subsequently the Prince of Wales and his suite will make an extended drive to Buckingham Palace by way of Victoria Street, Whitehall, Pall Mall, Piccadilly, and Constitution Hill, while a dinner will be given at the Palace in the evening in his honor.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The following cables have been dispatched and received in connection with the recent royal visit. The first is from Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, to His Majesty the King: "At the conclusion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this Dominion may I be permitted to convey to Your Majesty and to the Queen my very warm congratulations upon its remarkable success, and especially upon the wonderful impression which the Prince has made upon all our people. His labors have been indefatigable and untiring, his tact and courtesy have been unfailing, and his natural charm of manner has made an irresistible appeal to all our people, and has won for him a place in their hearts which will always endure. He has shown a thorough comprehension of the spirit and aspirations of the Canadian people, and there has been a universal appreciation of the excellent speeches which he has delivered in all our provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The visit has had a distinctly *steadiing* effect and must serve to strengthen the ties which unite Canada to the rest of the Empire."

To this His Majesty sent the following reply: "The Queen and I have received with supreme gratification your kind message on the conclusion of our son's visit to Canada. We heartily thank you for the generous terms in which you speak of all that he has accomplished during the happy months spent by him in the Dominion, and we are proud that it is to his personal success that you so largely attribute the success that has crowned his efforts. I earnestly believe that this renewed association between my family and the people of Canada will strengthen that unity of empire upon which, please God, a great and glorious future may be assured."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Prince of Wales sent the two following wireless farewell messages from H. M. S. *Renown*, on the conclusion of his visit to Canada. The first was to the Prince's comrades-in-arms and reads as follows: "To all the men and women of Canada who served at the front in the great war: On sailing from the Dominion after my first visit I wish to tell you what a pleasure it has been to see so many thousands of you during the last six months. On behalf of the King I congratulate you on your splendid war service, and for myself I thank you for having received me, not only as Prince of Wales but as an old comrade on the field. I shall always look upon you as comrades, and I hope you will do the same for me. Au revoir."

The other wireless message from His Royal Highness was addressed to the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of Canada and was in the following language: "To Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of Canada: I am just leaving Canada for the old country and I want to send you all my best wishes before I go. I have thoroughly enjoyed seeing so many of you on parade during my visit, and I shall tell your brother scouts and sister guides in the old country that you are every bit as smart as they are. Your training as scouts and guides, for the more you value it, the greater will be your own value as Canadians and as Britshers. Good luck to you till I see you again."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (Wednesday)—Addressing the Assembly on Czechoslovakia's commercial relations today the Minister of Commerce said the first year of existence found the république commercially isolated. He urged commercial treaties with Austria and Hungary and advocated free trade between the states of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire and Czechoslovakia. "Czechoslovakia's effort to extend its trade westward," added the Minister, "found these states its chief customers."

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## NEW INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE PLANS

No Group Designations in Latest Gathering in Washington to Evolve Stabilizing Program—International Labor Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Another effort will be made to evolve a program for the settlement of industrial disputes and for stabilizing industrial conditions by the new industrial conference which will begin its sessions today in the Columbus Room of the Pan-American Building.

This conference has no class designations. The participants are representative publicists, economists, business men, and former officials of various kinds. The only link with the former conference will be the presence of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, who participated in an advisory capacity in the other conference and will preside at this one.

Organized Labor is not represented in the personnel, and Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and other spokesmen for organized workers have given it as their opinion that the corporations and big business are likely to be better served than Labor.

### International Conference Over

The International Labor Conference finished its work on Saturday and most of the foreign delegates have left Washington, some of them to see other parts of the United States before leaving for their homes. While some delegates express themselves as well satisfied with the outcome of the conference, there are those who carry away considerable disappointment. The foreign Labor delegates have privately expressed themselves somewhat gloomily in regard to Labor prospects in the United States. They were amazed to find Capital and Labor bickering over the recognition of collective bargaining, so long accepted in many other countries; they were inclined to believe that the power of injunction in the United States was used arbitrarily and with injustice to Labor; and they were disposed to think that Labor was in a poor position generally, because it was not organized politically.

But, however, the delegates might feel about the difficulties in the way of American Labor and those incident to the apparent acceptance by the public that "Capital and Labor must fight it out," the conference has provided a splendid forum for presenting the views of the world, enabling them to place in full view the aims and prospects for industrial development and the restoration of normal working conditions, but on a higher plane than they were on before the war, and, moreover, on an international basis.

### Labor Office Organization

The continuing body, sitting at the seat of the League of Nations to consider all questions growing out of international labor problems, will be the International Labor Office, with Albert Thomas, of France, as director. It will be the operative arm to collect information, to give advice, to hear appeals, and to pass them on to the League of Nations. This office is under the control of a governing body composed of 12 government representatives, 6 employer representatives, and 6 worker representatives.

The 12 governments which have been selected to have government representatives are as follows: Sir Alan Smith of Great Britain, Guerin of France, Pirelli of Italy, Carlier of Belgium, Hodacz of Czechoslovakia, and Schindler of Switzerland, pending the appointment of a representative of the United States.

The employer representatives have been chosen as follows: Sir Alan Smith of Great Britain, Guerin of France, Pirelli of Italy, Carlier of Belgium, Hodacz of Czechoslovakia, and Schindler of Switzerland, pending the appointment of a representative of the United States.

The worker representatives are: Jouhaux of France, Oudegeest of Holland, Stuart Bunting of Great Britain, Lindquist of Sweden, Draper of Canada, pending the appointment of a representative of the United States, and a German representative.

### OFFER TO AMERICAN MINERS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—William Haywood, I. W. W. leader, was forbidden to speak in Detroit yesterday by Dr. James W. Innes, police commissioner, who sent a telegram to Mr. Haywood in Toledo, Ohio, Saturday night. Dr. Innes said that opposition to the address had become so strong that permission must be withdrawn. This action followed the granting of permission by Mayor James Couzens over the protest of American Legion posts. Mr. Couzens said the address would be permitted so long as it was kept within the law. Complaints from civic, business, and patriotic organizations continued on one hand while the mayor was applauded in other quarters.

Dr. Innes told Mr. Haywood that it would be impossible to hold the meeting without "serious disorder," which was his duty to prevent.

### MEETING OF FRENCH ACADEMY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—At a meeting of the French Academy, Mr. Brioux declared that the winner of the Prix de Verne was this year "the pollu of the Marne, Champagne, Verdun—the pollu of all the battles—in short, the French soldier."

**SUFFRAGE ACTION EXPECTED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Writs have been issued for by-elections in six constituencies represented by ministers elected in the Farmer-Labor government on October 29, nomination day to be on December 15, with voting, where necessary, on December 22. The ministers who will seek reelection in accordance with the procedure of the Canadian federal Parliament, whereby members who are appointed to any of

those carrying with it emolument from the crown have to again go before their constituents, are the Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education; the Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests; the Hon. Peter Smith, Provincial Treasurer; the Hon. H. C. Nixon, Provincial Secretary; and the Hon. F. C. Biggs, Minister of Public Works.

## STRIKES AT ELLIS ISLAND ARE ENDED

Frederic C. Howe, Former Commissioner of Immigration, Is Denied Hearing by Congressional Investigating Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Hunger and silence strikes, maintained for four days by alleged anarchists held on Ellis Island for deportation hearings, were ended on Saturday by practically all of the strikers.

Saturday's issue of The Communist World, the official organ of the Communist Party, urged all members under arrest to refuse to talk to counsel for the Lusk committee or to talk with other prisoners in jail. They were also warned repeatedly not to sign a waiver of immunity, and were instructed to insist upon their legal right to telephone friends directing them to notify attorneys representing the Communist Party at court. Prisoners were urged not to be discouraged if they were not bailed out at once, as the party would do its best for them, but had many other matters to attend to. They were also instructed, if served with subpoenas for the grand jury, to refuse to talk to A. L. Rorke, assistant district attorney, who has handled the "Red" cases, or to Archibald E. Stevenson, of counsel for the Lusk committee, but to keep silent until called before the grand jury. Directions concerning replies to be made to questions by the jury were also included in the article.

Examination of 18 alleged criminal anarchists arrested in raids of November 8 has been adjourned until December 8, as Mr. Rorke wants to read transcripts of speeches made by James Larkin, Benjamin Gitlow and Morris Zucker, at a rally of the Communist Party on Friday. All three were out on bail. Messrs. Larkin and Gitlow are under indictment on charges of criminal anarchy, and Mr. Zucker was sentenced to the federal prison at Atlanta, Georgia, under the Espionage Act, and is now awaiting the result of an appeal. It was stated that about \$500 was raised at the meeting for the defense of Messrs. Larkin and Gitlow, both of whom attacked the Government of the United States in their speeches and predicted that the workers would rule America.

Frederic C. Howe, former Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, voluntarily appeared before the immigration committee of the United States House of Representatives at Ellis Island on Saturday, but was denied a formal hearing. Evidence concerning his alleged laxity in dealing with aliens under his charge, gathered from the files and testimony of employees on the island, was introduced into the record of the hearing.

In the United States District Court, Judge Learned Hand on Saturday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Harry Weinberger for his client, Hyman Lachowicz, a confessed anarchist sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for violation of the draft law. Mr. Lachowicz has been held on Ellis Island pending decision in his case.

### Report on Sheridan Arrests

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Arrests of alleged radicals at Sheridan, Wyoming, were made by civilian authorities, according to a delayed report to the War Department from Brig.-Gen. Benjamin A. Poore. He said the military authorities had assisted the civilian officials "when necessary," but had not acted on their own initiative.

### HAYWOOD SPEECH BARRED IN DETROIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

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### NOTICES OF INCREASE POSTED

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Coal mine owners posted notices on Saturday that the increase of 14 per cent proposed by Dr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, would become effective at once, and some operating companies added that miners would be guaranteed

## FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IS URGED

Governors of Six Middle Western States Also Recommend Fuel Administrator Be Appointed in Each State of the Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The governors of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Tennessee, in conference here yesterday, telegraphed A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, and Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, urging that all coal mined and in stock in the United States be equitably distributed among the 48 states on the basis of their needs as developed during the war.

The conference also unanimously agreed, according to a statement, that a more complete fuel organization for the country should be perfected by the appointment at once of fuel administrator in each state, to be recommended by the governor, to be compensated by the federal government, and to have full charge of the distribution of all coal available for his state.

Rigid and uniform regulations for conservation of coal throughout the country should be forthwith established and enforced, the conference declared.

Miles C. Riley, secretary of the governors' conference, was delegated to proceed to Washington to present to the authorities the seriousness of the situation and to remain in that city temporarily as a representative of the of the strike.

Another conference of governors on the coal situation will be held in St. Louis on December 7.

All coal in the hands of dealers in Chicago has been seized by the government under an order issued by T. W. Proctor, chairman of the Regional Coal Committee.

A coal committee of nine members has been formed by the coal dealers to handle all deliveries.

W. W. Gill, a member of the committee, declared last night that it would be necessary to close the schools if conditions did not improve shortly.

Curtailment of public and parochial school sessions will be asked by the Regional Committee.

**Montana Operators' Plans**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Citizens League has defeated the Labor ticket in the civic election but not by any overwhelming majorities. It was the most closely contested election ever witnessed in a Canadian city. Mayor Charles Gray defeated S. J. Former, the Labor candidate, by a majority of 239. Last year Mr. Gray was elected by a 300 majority. Labor elected two members to the Council, and one is in doubt.

There were seven wards. The citizens have won four by overwhelming majorities. John Queen, the most outstanding Labor man running, was re-elected by a reduced majority for the Council. Tremendous efforts were made to defeat him. Only two school trustees out of seven of the Labor ticket have won.

There is no doubt of the Citizens League element being able to organize the Council, but it is by an uncomfortably small margin. There were seven aldermen voted on. Of these the citizens have certainly won four, with one in doubt. Everything at the time of writing points to the election of five candidates endorsed by the Citizens League, with certainly four safe, which would give them a majority of the Council, without the Mayor's vote, by one. There were 60,000 names on the list last year, but 12,000 votes were polled. This year more than double that number voted. Voters came from remote points, as far away as Vancouver, so intense was the feeling.

### Coal Production Figures

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Coal production the third week of the strike was 44.8 per cent of normal, according to the weekly coal report of the United States Geological Survey. The first week before the strike was withdrawn, it was 29.6 per cent, and the second week 33.3 per cent. The output for the week of November 16 to 22, including lignite and coal converted into coke, was 5,416,000 tons.

### Pennsylvania Conference

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Coal operators in western Pennsylvania will meet Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia today to discuss plans for protecting miners wishing to return to work. The call for the meeting said the purpose was to harmonize details of the proposed 14 per cent wage advance, but methods of bringing the strike to an end were expected to be the most important subject considered.

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Highest class novelties, which we have just secured from the manufacturer at such a concession in price that we can offer them at prices much less than such goods are usually marked.

### ENAMELED ARTICLES

Cologne Bottles Candy Jars Jam Jars

Cucumber Servers Dorin Boxes Sugar Baskets

Photo Frames Sherbet Spoons Tape Measures

Mayonnaise Dish Thimbles Puff Jars

### STERLING AND GLASS

Candy Jars Compotes

Match Holders Cold Cream Jars

ALSO

### ABOUT 100 STERLING PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES

In the various desirable sizes; plain, engraved, engine-turned and hammered. Each \$3.50, \$5, \$7.50

### ABOUT 200 STERLING POCKET KNIVES

Styles for men and for women. Each \$1.25, \$3 and \$3.50

### R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

anted the differences between the scale just offered and the scale that may be finally decided upon.

### Buildings Taken for Soldiers

PITTSBURG, Kansas—The State has taken over the buildings and grounds of the state Manual Training School for the accommodation of soldiers ordered to Pittsburgh in connection with the operation of the coal mines.

### Coal-Digging Volunteers in Kansas

TOPEKA, Kansas—Preparation for the resumption of coal-mining operations in Kansas under a state receiver went forward on Saturday with the prospect, according to Gov. Henry J. Allen, that a daily output of 10,000 tons will be realized by the middle of this week, if work is started promptly. Approximately 4,000 men had volunteered their services as coal diggers, state officials said.

### Police May Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BELLEVILLE, Illinois—After notifying public officials that they would surrender their charter to the American Federation of Labor, the members of the Policemen's Union of Belleville have defied the city's officials and have telegraphed Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison for instructions as to whether or not a strike should be called. Two members of the union were discharged, following unanimous refusal of the men to quit the organization.

### LABOR LOSSES AT WINNIPEG POLLS

As Aftermath of Recent Outbreak, Elections Prove That Citizens League Is Victorious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

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### Burden of Colossal Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The striking printers of Paris at a meeting today voted, 741 to 463, to resume work. The strike committee has decided to approach the directors of the newspapers with a demand that none of the printers be dismissed because of the strike.

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### People are worrying now over

Bolshevism and the I. W. W., and say

they must be suppressed. You can't suppress them except in one way, and that is by bringing peace and order into the world. Unrest is inevitable; unrest will continue in this country as long as Europe is in its present state. It must continue until men are given a guarantee of order that they can rely upon."

Dr. Lowell declared that this country entered the war to end the system whereby nations would use war to advance their selfish aims. "Is anyone satisfied that we have abolished the system?" he asked. "What is going on in Europe? Everybody is fighting. We can't say why; it's largely because they can't help it." In some countries the only way to be sure of getting food is to be in the army.

Institutions wrecked through the war, he said, must be replaced. No one at all familiar with Europe can fail to see, he said, that without a League of nations the countries abroad will engage in war again and that the United States will again have to enter it. He urged that all progress is a history of compromise, and that the Senate's objections to the Treaty are small as compared with the main issue.

### Poll of People Proposed

Judge Michael H. Sullivan



## RAISULI IS DRIVEN FROM THE FONDAK

Moroccan Leader Has Been Forced by Spanish Troops From Headquarters, His Organization Being Broken Up

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—At last there is some good news from Morocco. The old brigand and the former coadjutor so-called of Spain in their zone, the wily Raisuli, has been seriously disturbed. He at last has been driven from his headquarters, the famous Fondak, on the road from Ceuta and Tetuan to Tangier, and Larache, the whole of his organization in this region has been broken up and he has been put to flight. The Spaniards, that is, say that he has been put to flight, and at the moment they are very enthusiastic and are busily engaged in counting up an enormous number of unhatched chickens and talking in delightful anticipation of all the railways, roads, telegraphic systems, and other measures of civilization that they are at once to proceed to construct.

### Spain's Prestige Increased

But they have not yet probably done with old Raisuli, who took good care not to get captured, and although he submitted to a forced and hasty withdrawal, it does not appear certain that he has done much more than change his positions by a matter of about 10 kilometers or a little more. On the other hand, this change is one of the greatest importance to Spain and increases her prestige enormously, in that the highly important Tetuan-to-Tangier road, which was closed or under the control of Raisuli, absolutely stifling every European pretension in the zone for the time being and rendering any sort of progress impossible, has been definitely and entirely opened, and unless some serious mistake is made is should not again be dominated by the rebel Moors. Even though there is much business to be done between the latter and the Spanish forces, the Spanish Administration may now proceed to considerable works which have hitherto been impossible. The Fondak had, for the time being, been the key to the situation in the Spanish zone.

All who are from afar at all interested in Morocco, have been hearing continually of this Fondak, without, as a rule, having the slightest idea as to what it is. If it is remembered that the Spanish word "fonda" means some sort of an inn, the meaning of the name of the Moorish place may be guessed. As a matter of fact the Spanish word comes from the Moorish.

### The Fondak Described

The Fondak in this case, or, to give it its full name, the Fondak Ain Jedida, is or was a sort of caravan-sarai in the gorge of Ain Jedida, which is on the rough road from Tetuan to Tangier—some 18 kilometers from Tetuan, and 35 from Tangier. Though rough be the road, if there cannot be free and unimpeded traveling along this short route for the purposes of administration, works, and trade, no headway can be made by Spain in Morocco, and the efforts of all others also are more or less affected. It is the only road in this direction, and it forms the connection not only between Tetuan and Tangier but with the Spanish headquarters and Larache also.

The Fondak is on the neck separating the valleys of the River Martin, which flows into the Mediterranean, and the Wadras, an affluent of the Ohrar, which flows into the Atlantic. In an arc around this Fondak as the center point of a circle, the Spanish forces in recent times, established various posts, the nearest of which was a distance of about 10 kilometers away. They included, going from west to east, those of Azil-Bel-Arb, Randa, Mingrelia, Beni Madan, Koudlat, Freja, and Lancien. Here, a long time back, during the German intrigues of the war and when Raisuli was falling more and more into difficulties and disagreement with the Spanish Government, who were paying large sums for his assistance and for his influence on their behalf with the tribesmen, the old brigand gradually concentrated his forces and began to organize and direct his rebellious operations. When, at last, undisguised hostility was exhibited, Raisuli, having ignored the request of General Berenguer, the new Spanish High Commissioner, that he should come to an audience, began a series of raids upon Spanish posts and the villages of tribes that had surrendered to the Spanish. Raisuli being by decree declared an outlaw, a state of war was opened.

### Bargaining for Right of Way

The Moorish chieftain concentrated strongly at the Fondak. Here he had his army, his stores, his munitions, and his general camp, and here were brought the Spanish prisoners taken in the early and comparatively slight engagements. But in these early stages, although he dominated the road and showed hostility to the Spanish, he did not systematically prevent the passage of non-military convoys along it, but attached his own conditions to such passage. His permission had always to be obtained, and to emphasize his control and prestige he had no rules and simple or well-understood formalities, but made it a matter of bargaining. He had to be approached, to be appealed to, and the conditions he attached to his permissions, often extremely vexatious, had to be strictly complied with. On one occasion when the Spaniards had been authorized to pass along a convoy of 1500 mules, it occurred to them to take advantage of the situation to add another 15 to the number. But Raisuli's men counted them, discovered the excess, and sent them all back. This situation was, of course,

intensely humiliating, and led inevitably to a state of anarchy in the zone, general brigandage, and the accession to the side of Raisuli of more and more tribesmen. The Fondak began to flourish.

Now Spain, with the eyes of Europe now closely fastened upon her, following upon the close of the European war, determined to make a big effort to break up this rebel system, and how, after General Berenguer's appointment as High Commissioner and his detailed reports upon the situation, General Silvestre was sent to Morocco to assist him in the contemplated big push, has already been told.

## TEMPERANCE WOMEN TO HOLD CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Temperance reformers in general, and temperance women in particular, are looking forward with the keenest interest to the convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which on the invitation of the National British Women's Temperance Association, is to be held in London from April 18 to 25, of next year, when delegates will attend from affiliated societies from all parts of the world.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union is too well known to require any introduction. Since its formation in Cleveland, Ohio, nearly 50 years ago, it has gained world-wide recognition, and the adoption of prohibition in the United States is regarded as due, in no small measure, to the work of the union in securing the adoption of definite temperance instruction in the schools of every state. During the war the conventions of the union, which customarily are held every three years, were suspended, and six years have elapsed since the last convention met in Brooklyn, U. S. A. During these years, however, the cause of temperance has made unparalleled progress, and prohibition the world over has received an irresistible impulsion from the action of the United States and Canada in adopting national prohibition.

Although the liquor traffic still claims to be securely entrenched in Great Britain, signs are not wanting that its foundations are beginning to be sapped, and it is hoped that the women's temperance convention in the spring will do much to rouse public interest in the subject of prohibition. At the present time the National British Women's Temperance Association, besides actively working for the extension of local option to England and Wales, is devoting its energies particularly to preparing the ground for the world convention in April.

Miss Agnes E. Slack, who is well known on both sides of the Atlantic as a temperance reformer, and who for 25 years has been one of the honorary secretaries of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is busily engaged in making arrangements for the convention. In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Miss Slack expressed her great desire for the cooperation of all those who are working for the temperance cause. The work of the numerous splendid bodies working for the same end, she thought, would be rendered much more effective by means of mutual cooperation.

It is intended, Miss Slack explained, to make the convention as representative of the union throughout the world and as complete a success as possible. Not only will delegates attend from the United States, Canada, and every part of the British Empire, including India, Burma, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, but delegates will attend from China, Japan, and South America.

The convention will be opened on Sunday, April 18, when it is proposed to have a special total abstinence sermon or address delivered in every church and hall in London and throughout the provinces, and a temperance sermon, it is hoped, will be preached from the pulpits of every Christian denomination throughout the world.

During the convention the Lord Mayor of London will entertain the delegates at a special reception to be given in their honor at the Guildhall.

### ULSTER AND LOCAL OPTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—At the annual meeting of the Ulster Temperance Council, W. E. Johnson of the Anti-Saloon League of America, addressed a large audience and told them what steps had been taken to get prohibition in the United States, what results had been gained by partial prohibition in the past, and what they logically hoped to gain in the future. A resolution was adopted to the effect that only the organized local influence of the Christian church could secure the return to Parliament of genuine temperance candidates. All friends of temperance reform throughout Ulster were urged to unite their forces in each constituency so as to be able to bring pressure to bear on local political associations on behalf of local option, the time having come when this question must be put in the forefront of national reconstruction.

### AERIAL SERVICE FOR DUBLIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—It is proposed to start a regular aeroplane service between Dublin and the north and south of Ireland and England. The idea is to have the terminus on what is known as Merrion Strand, which, at low water, would be an excellent stretch for the departure and landing. But as it is regularly under some feet of water at high tide, with no ground for hangars, this proposal seems hardly likely to materialize, though the Pembroke District Council has given permission for the use of the strand. The success of the undertaking must, of course, depend upon the use made of such services.

## JOINT CONTROL OF BRITISH RAILWAYS

### Railwaymen Seek Co-Equal Powers With Those of the Government or the Companies

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—It is remarkable that the same policy of silence, as that which characterized the negotiations in the recent railway strike, is being sedulously pursued in regard to the demand by the railwaymen for joint control in the management of the railways. Nothing is known except that the railwaymen's representatives have appeared on a number of occasions at 10 Downing Street, to state their case before the Prime Minister, and that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily. It is assumed that a certain measure of agreement has been arrived at on general fundamentals, and that the transfer of further power to the offices of the newly formed Ministry of Transport is effected for the purpose of working out the details of the scheme.

For many years a somewhat elaborate system of conciliation boards has been operating on the railways, but it can hardly be described as a success, first because of the method of representation, and secondly because of the slow process by which grievances were dealt with. Then again, the functions of conciliation boards were very limited. Questions of discipline and management were strictly excluded, with the result that there was frequent argument, friction, and dissatisfaction in determining where discipline and management ceased, and in a fruitless effort to draw a demarcation line between these and other questions.

### Men Seek Co-Equal Powers

The present proposal of the railway workers advance many stages beyond the functions of the conciliation boards. For instance, every question affecting the daily work and life of the men, it is proposed, should be the subject of negotiation, but not on the old plan. To quote J. H. Thomas: "When we say negotiation we don't mean the old method of deputation, but that the representatives of the men shall be able to sit side by side with and have co-equal power to those representing the government or the railway companies."

Like other demands which have been subject matter for negotiation since the armistice, the proposal for a share in control formed part of the policy known as the "Leicester program," formulated by the National Union of Railwaymen at its annual conference held in that town two years ago, but which was not proceeded with in consequence of the truce agreed upon for the period of the war.

### Strikes Not Finished

The placidity of the press as regards the future of the railways is not shared by Mr. W. T. A. Foot, London district secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, who in a circular letter to the branches in his area gives the general impression that he regards the recent settlement merely as an armistice, at the end of which hostilities will be resumed. Mr. Foot exhorts his members to prepare for another strike, and offers one or two proposals as to the preparation that should be made, remarking that: "We haven't finished with railway strikes; the one just ended is but the first round of the battle for the emancipation of the railway workers."

It is intended, Miss Slack explained, to make the convention as representative of the union throughout the world and as complete a success as possible. Not only will delegates attend from the United States, Canada, and every part of the British Empire, including India, Burma, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, but delegates will attend from China, Japan, and South America.

The convention will be opened on Sunday, April 18, when it is proposed to have a special total abstinence sermon or address delivered in every church and hall in London and throughout the provinces, and a temperance sermon, it is hoped, will be preached from the pulpits of every Christian denomination throughout the world.

During the convention the Lord Mayor of London will entertain the delegates at a special reception to be given in their honor at the Guildhall.

### Relations Between Unions

In connection with the proposals now receiving the attention of the government, not the least difficult of solution is the problem of the relationship

between the National Union of Railwaymen and the craft unions in regard to the shopmen. Together with the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's Union, who are acting with them, the union is fully qualified to speak on behalf of railwaymen proper. But the union regards itself as an industrial union, and in pursuance of that policy has enrolled thousands of men engaged in the construction and maintenance of rolling stock and plant, especially semi-skilled and unskilled men, as well as a fair number of skilled mechanics who, for one reason or another, were denied the full journeymen's rate of wages which is the prerequisite condition of membership in the craft unions.

The quarrel between the craft unions and the National Union of Railwaymen has been fully dealt with in The Christian Science Monitor, and need not be repeated. Any feelings of hostility that exist between the craft and the industrial unions, however, were not made lighter by the decision to call out the shopmen during the recent dispute, without consulting, or even acquainting the craft unions of the fact.

When it comes to a question of joint control in the workshops, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Boilermakers, Joiners, and a host of other unions will have something to say, and judging by the debates of the rival parties at the Trade Union Congress in the past, it will need a great deal of tact and diplomacy on the part of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Cramp to frame up a procedure acceptable to all parties.

**SINN FEIN ORGANIZED ON MILITARY LINES**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A correspondent, writing recently to the press, said that most people were probably under the impression that Sinn Fein was not organized to any great extent for giving trouble as an army, but he thought this might be a mistake, and also that the accession to the ranks of numbers of demobilized soldiers was a source of strength not fully realized. In this connection it is interesting to note the contents of some documents read at a court-martial held in Galway; the men accused of possession were acquitted of the charge of ownership, but the documents remain.

One of them read as follows: "Headquarters, Moate. All unarmed men are to fall back on Moate, bringing with them all the implements possible—spades, shovels, picks, and everything of use. Fourth battalion will act as already instructed. All police barracks are to be raided, main roads and railways made use of in each battalion district. All armed men must be mounted on bicycles."

A second document read: "All police barracks, except those situated in towns, such as Athlone, where there is an overwhelming superiority, must be rushed simultaneously, and no quarter given to police. Let the officers of A Company, therefore, prepare plans to deal effectively with the police barracks in the districts in which they are to operate. I have secured 20 detonators and fuses; get all the cans possible, say six inch by four inch, and mix bits of scrap iron, half-inch pieces, with cement. See to this instantly."

These two were in code. A third which was not coded, read: "Ask commandants if they have found all places in the district where arms are kept, and all possible information same for raiding purposes, to hold account of same until I call; Brigade Council commandants to get the names of each R. I. C. (Royal Irish Constabulary) station, number of police in each, and place where they get provisions. Commandants to get number of soldiers in district where they are situated, to what particular branch of the service they belong; what aerodromes, if any, and whether for constructing or training purposes; where artillery are situated—also mention the number of guns. It is necessary to ascertain, as far as possible, where provisions come from."

These three documents would seem to show a very considerable degree of organization, and, as the correspondent mentioned also, it must be remembered that there are probably very few households which do not contain a certain amount of potential spy, ready to impart all he or she may hear or know.

## Notice To Telephone Users

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has just completed the installation of improved apparatus in the Metropolitan Division, so that anyone making a local call hears a distinct ringing signal on the line whenever the bell at the station is rung. One ringing signal indicates that "W" or "M" is being rung; two signals indicate that "R" or "J" is being rung.

This ringing signal, assuring you that the bell is being rung, makes it unnecessary hereafter for the operator to verbally inform you of this in these cases.

Please notify the operator if you do not hear the ringing signal after passing a local call, or if you do not hear it at intervals when the called station is slow in answering.

Answering your telephone promptly when the bell rings will decrease the possibility of the calling person abandoning the connection before you answer.

**New England Telephone & Telegraph Company**  
W. R. DRIVER, Jr., General Manager

## INDIA'S MEASURES TO REDUCE PRICES

### Food Is Being Kept in India and Supplies Are Being Distributed Equitably

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—In India, as in most countries, the high prices of food have to be grappled with. The following leaflet, issued by the Publicity Bureau, gives some idea of the measures taken by government to relieve the situation in this respect:

"So far as the factors which affect particular districts and localities in India are concerned, the most important reason for the high prices of food in certain places, has been the difficulty of distributing food-grains to these places. In normal times, one of the great protections which India has against famine is her railway system, which enables food to be sent from districts which have a good harvest to districts where the harvest has failed. But, owing to the shortage of railway wagons, which has resulted from the war, the railways have lately found great difficulty in distributing food-stuffs where they were wanted. It is for this reason also that prices have risen very high in some parts of India. Unscrupulous people have also been able to take advantage of this factor, by putting their own prices upon such stocks of grain as they happened to hold; for they have been well aware that the shortage of railway wagons makes it difficult to increase the supplies of food in any particular place as quickly as the food is consumed."

### Methods to Solve Problem

"Government is attempting to solve the problem of high prices in two principal ways; first, by insuring that the food supplies of India remain in the country; and secondly, by distributing these supplies as equitably as possible. It is often said that the present shortage of food in India is due to the fact that so much corn of various kinds is shipped overseas. This is not correct. Although India did much service to the Empire by exporting food supplies during the war, nevertheless, her exports during the whole of that period were much lower than they had been before the war. In the five years, 1909-10 to 1913-14, the net export of grain, pulse, and flour, from India proper, excluding Burma, amounted to about 10,000,000 tons. But in the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, that is to say, during the war, the exports from India itself amounted only to 5,000,000 tons. There was thus a total decrease of nearly 5,000,000 tons in India's export during the war. Fortunately for herself, moreover, India had large supplies of grain in the country, and it was possible for the government to distribute this grain to the best possible advantage.

### Monsoon Failed

"When the monsoon of 1918 failed, the government at once began to reduce all the exports of grain. In the first seven months of 1919, only 62,000 tons of grain, pulse, and flour were exported as against over 1,000,000 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year. So far as rice is concerned, the exports have been reduced to under 500,000 tons in the first seven months of 1919, as against 1,500,000 tons in the first seven months of 1918. And of these 500,000 tons was exported from

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## SPAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY CONDEMNED

Hopes Expressed That Something More Will Be Done to Foster Spanish-American Relations Besides Holding of Festivals

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—There cannot be a doubt that the *Fiesta de la Raza*, held for the first time in such a way and on such a scale\* in Spain, has done the nation good, although those who from afar may read the accounts of it as they have here been presented, may have their doubts about it.

Almost every orator, Ibero-American and Spanish, has spoken solemnly of some "unity" that according to their declarations seemed somehow to be on the way to realization, but which was not defined to any extent whatever. Apart from the *fiesta*, the economists, the politicians, and the trade community have been declaring restlessly that something must be done to make South America more profitable to Spain; it is realized that Spanish foreign policy in this most important of all directions has been weak and bad.

The Sudden Awakening

The fact that now, on the occasion of this much-talked-of and long-anticipated *Fiesta de la Raza*, the best that was done was the laying of memorial stones, the making of such speeches as those which have been indicated, and the holding of musical processions, seems on speedy after-reflection to have caused a sudden shock to the Spanish conscience, and brought it to realize the utter futility of present-day Spanish effort in this direction, in that it has no practical value whatever and does not concern itself with the tremendous realities that are pressing on this and other nations. It is in the sudden awakening, which seems to be real enough, that there lies the possible value of this festival.

Some of the best newspapers have been printing the most pitiless leading articles on the subject. There is a loud call for something more to be done than the writing and recitation of fine poems about unity, excellent as these are in their proper place. Some very cold truths have been expressed by candid Spaniards, especially the one that the Spanish are deceiving themselves if they think that South America is purely Spanish, and is continually longing for more intimate association with Spain.

Candid Editorial

A sternly candid and highly practical editorial article on the subject has appeared in the "Sol," which more and more takes the strong national line and is more frank and increasingly independent so far as home politics are concerned. "So that the *Fiesta de la Raza* should be celebrated this year with all solemnity," says the "Sol," "the King was asked to preside over it. Doubtless the organizers proposed in this manner work of some of the commissions of the Peace Conference with the League of Nations as soon as it shall have come into force. The French Government believes that this is particularly desirable in the case of the international commission for harbors, water-

ways, and railways. This commission has conducted an inquiry into the rules on which freedom of traffic, as laid down in Article 23 of the League of Nations covenant might be based. It has, therefore, invited the Netherlands Government to send delegates to a conference on the subject, which will shortly take place in Paris. The Netherlands Government has accepted the invitation and has appointed as delegates Mr. J. London, Dutch Minister at Paris; Professor van Eysinga, Netherlands Rhine navigation commissioner, and Mr. Koerler, official of the Foreign Department.

Whether technical experts will be appointed to assist the delegates will depend on the nature of the discussions.

### DUTCH MAY RENT FRENCH FARMS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—A Dutch agricultural society has recently made inquiries as to the possibility of the sons of Dutch farmers renting or buying farms in the north of France.

It is learned that a section has been added to the Department of Agriculture in Paris, by means of which persons desirous of renting or purchasing farms in France are put into touch with those who wish to sell.

The French Government seems prepared to encourage such an influx of aliens.

For Holland these affairs are dealt with by the emigration section of the

Department for Agriculture at The Hague. Young men desirous of going to France as farmers are recommended first of all to obtain employment on French farms, and thus to learn the ways of the country before starting for themselves.

### STORMY ELECTION AT ARMAGH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ARMAGH, Ireland.—Armagh has been considerably troubled for some time past as the district has been without one of its officials. The medical officer for the district is Dr. Patrick McCartan, the "Envoy of the Irish Republic" in America. As Dr. McCartan remains in America the post is obviously vacant, and the Board of Guardians met to elect some one to the post. Owing to the noise made by the Sinn Feiners in support of their candidate the recording of votes was a matter of some difficulty. On the chairman announcing a majority of two in favor of the other candidate a wild scene ensued, and on a recount the voting was declared equal. After more noisy discussion the election was adjourned for a fortnight.

"All the most elementary liberties," said Mr. Savinoff, "which constitute the strength and foundation of all democracies of the civilized world—liberty of speech, and the press, were

Enterprise of Other Countries

From this very vigorous opening of its indictment, the newspaper, in one of the boldest articles printed for many a long day, goes on to make a comparison between the Spanish neglect of South America and the vigorous enterprise, as it sees it, in the same direction of other European countries and of the United States.

The "Sol" in conclusion complained sadly that Spain did none of these things, and asked why, if the governmental personages cared nothing for the culture, economics, policy, nor the happiness, sorrows, or future of South America, these race festivals were held, to which the King was brought.

That is the plain case of Spain's neglect of the South American states, at the same time that she is continually expressing her anxiety regarding them. It is what the most thoughtful people have been thinking for a long time, but few have said it, and no statement of this kind has been printed before. It attracts great attention.

### DUTCH DELEGATES AND NATIONS' LEAGUE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The French Government has informed the Netherlands Government that it considers it desirable to link up the preparatory work of some of the commissions of the Peace Conference with the League of Nations as soon as it shall have come into force. The French Government believes that this is particularly desirable in the case of the international commission for harbors, water-

## BOLSHEVISM HAS FRENCH DEFENDER

Mr. Barbusse's Article in Defense of Bolshevism Calls Forth Loud Protests From Russians

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—On the very day of the abolition of the censorship Henry Barbusse gave full expression to his Bolshevik sympathy in an "Apology of the Soviets" which provoked stupor and indignation.

Mr. Barbusse is undeniably a writer of great talent. His book "Le Feu," published during the war, which has been translated into English, and which, it is said, contributed more than any other work to damp the morale of the French troops, provoked those ardent discussions and criticisms which pertain to a work of intrinsic literary value irrespective of the ideas expressed.

It is therefore precisely because one cannot fail to appreciate his literary gifts, that one can but deplore that Mr. Barbusse should pose as a defender of the Bolsheviks, and as a leader of the struggling Bolshevik movement in France.

In a recent number of the "Humanité," the official Socialist organ, a virulent article by Mr. Barbusse, dramatically entitled "We Accuse," sums up the pent of grievances of his party, and especially in what concerns the action of the Allies in Bolshevik Russia.

Mr. Barbusse defines Bolshevism as an "integrally socialistic conception," which has been shamefully calumniated by the "international association of imperialists, militarists, and profiteers."

"We accuse," continues Mr. Barbusse, "the bourgeois governments of the entente of daring to throw the remaining resources and forces of the nations they led into a cause which is openly and cynically reactionary—the cause of those bandits and tyrants named Koltchak and Denikin."

Needless to say that this panegyric of Bolshevism provoked deep protests in Russian circles in Paris. Boris Savinoff, the well-known revolutionary, former Minister of the Provisional Government of Russia, who is actually in Paris, has in particular answered Mr. Henry Barbusse in a fine article in the "Victoire."

"All the most elementary liberties," said Mr. Savinoff, "which constitute the strength and foundation of all democracies of the civilized world—liberty of speech, and the press, were

suppressed in Russia. All political parties comprising all Socialist factions, were declared illegal."

"Demagogic adventurers have become the sole masters, the autocrats of the country. The Bolsheviks have revealed themselves as the most pitiless tyrants toward the Labor proletariat, which is at last beginning to realize that it has been deceived by uncredible promises. Indeed, all that the proletariat has gained by the advent of Bolshevism is a fratricidal war, famine and the sanguinary repression of all its aspirations. The Bolsheviks offer to all the capitalist concessions of mines, forests and public works. That offer constitutes a return to the detestable system of the capitalist régime."

## ITALIANS TRADING WITH JUGO-SLAVS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Rome

ROME, Italy.—There is already a very hopeful sign of future Italo-Jugo-Slav relations. Despite the torrents of abuse that have been poured out on either side by politicians and journalists, Italian and Jugo-Slav business men are doing a brisk trade in supplying their respective needs.

From the forests of Bosnia and Croatia the Jugo-Slavs are sending timber to comparatively woodless Italy, while Italy in exchange is exporting clothes and farinaceous foods to Jugo-Slavia.

For a long time past it has been obvious that the two neighboring peoples each possessed in superfluity products which the other lacked. Men of affairs, only anxious to do business, deprecated purely political agitations

which had the effect of estranging their prospective clients and diverting the trade of the latter into other channels. Hence the departure of the Serbian engineering students from one of the Italian universities was regretted in the Italian commercial world, because it was felt that these Italian-speaking Jugo-Slavs would, if favorably disposed, serve as a bond of commercial union between the two countries.

It must be remembered that much of the bitterness between the two races so far as the eastern Adriatic coast towns are concerned, is due to the deliberate policy of the former Austrian Empire, anxious to maintain its existence by setting one nationality against another. The union of the whole depended, in fact, upon the disunion of its parts. Similarly, Abdol Hamid II used to play off one Macedonian race against another, favoring now the Greeks, now the Bulgarians, and now the Macedo-Rumans, according as it suited his purpose of sowing discord and hatred among the Christian peoples of his own Empire. Now that the Austrian Empire has ceased to exist, it is to be expected that the situation will show a vast improvement.

## MR. GLASS SUPPORTS WAR RISK BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, issued a statement recently in which he opposed the proposal of Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, that the Bureau of War Risk Insurance be disbanded and its function distributed among various other departments of the government, on the assumption that 800 or more clerks could be discharged and their salaries saved.

Mr. Glass says that this bureau, which handles insurance, allotments, and allowances for soldiers and sailors, has now overcome most of its difficulties, due to an enormous expansion to care for the needs of 4,800 men who took part in the war, and in his judgment it would be a mistake to disrupt the bureau just as it is attaining some degree of efficiency.

From about 17,000 employees, when the business of the bureau was at the peak, the number was reduced to 14,000 on November 1 and will be brought down to 10,000 by January 1, with further decreases as the work falls off.



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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## NAVAL ACADEMY WINS FROM ARMY

Two Placement Goals From the Field by C. W. King Give the Midshipmen Great Football Victory Over West Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Giving a splendid exhibition of hard, clear football of the latest type, the United States Naval Academy eleven defeated the United States Military Academy at the Polo Grounds Saturday afternoon before one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of football fans that has seen a game in this city this fall. The Navy won by a score of 6 to 6 and well deserved the victory. Playing conditions were far from favorable and were against the open style of game at which the Navy was supposed to be the best; but the Midshipmen showed that the old-fashioned style of playing had not been neglected by their coach, Gilmore Dohie, and by making use of modern football as a threat, they overcame the Cadets and beat them in a style of playing in which the latter were supposed to be strongest.

The Annapolis eleven outplayed the West Point team in every department of the game with the possible exception of punting. In this department C. M. McQuarrie did some remarkably fine work for the Army, getting a lot of yardage, especially during the first quarter. Howard Clark, while he did not get as much yardage as his rival, did some splendid punting and placed his kicks well. On one punt he kicked the ball out of bounds on the Army's four-yard line and on another the ball stopped at West Point's five-yard line. Kicking from pretty close to his rush-line, he got his punts away beautifully even though the opposing players appeared to be right on him when he kicked.

Defensively the Navy team was very strong, the Army failing to get a single first down during the entire game. The Cadets tried one forward pass, which was intercepted by a Navy player. The Navy tried three but without success. The Navy had a finely conceived attack, the team using the direct pass from center to the rusher with telling effect. The Navy also used a fake forward pass with marked success, and found the left side of the Army line the least able to resist its rushes. The Navy players seemed to be very keen to diagnose just where the attack was coming, and several times the runner was thrown behind his own line for a loss, due in no small measure to the slowness with which the ball was handled.

While the Navy was unable to make 15 first downs and gain no less than 180 yards, the team was not strong enough to make its distance when inside of the Cadets' 25-yard line, and it devolved upon C. W. King, the big right tackle, to make the points which gave the Midshipmen the game. This he did by making two goals from placement ably assisted by Capt. E. C. Ewen, who held the ball. Both of the kicks were made from about the 25-yard line and were splendidly executed.

Not only did the Navy outplay West Point as a team, but it furnished the best individual players. E. A. Cruse, W. A. Benoit, and Clarke did some very fine line-plunging. They were fast in starting, and as they received the ball direct from the quarterback, were generally up to the rush-line before the Cadets could charge. Captain Ewen played a strong defensive game at end and was down well under punts. King not only made the winning scores for his team, but he was a tower of strength in the rush-line, opening up some wide holes for his backs and refusing to give way to the West Point attacks directed at him.

For the Army, McQuarrie did the best individual work. As previously mentioned, his punting was excellent, and he seemed to be able to do better than any other Cadet in carrying the ball. E. H. Blaik, right end, played finely and his down-the-field-work under McQuarrie's kicks was truly remarkable considering the distance the punts traveled.

Practically the entire academies turned out to witness the game, marching on to the field in splendid formation. Between the halves, Gen. J. J. Pershing, Gen. P. C. Marsh, and Secretary of War N. D. Baker met Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels and Assistant Secretary of the Navy F. D. Roosevelt in the middle of the field and exchanged greetings. The summary:

ANAPOLIS WEST POINT  
Woodruff, Graves, re. Blaik, George  
Murray, Jr. .... re. Daniels  
Burdell, Jr. .... re. Bredister  
Larson, Jr. .... re. G. O. Moore  
Moore, Willib. re. re. Vose, Merrick  
King, Jr. .... re. Travis, Storch, Davidson  
Ewen, Lowe, re. re. Keister, White  
Koehler, qb. .... re. Wilhite, Lystad, Gregory  
Benoit, rb. .... re. Schabacker  
Clark, Jr. .... re. McQuarrie  
New United States Naval Academy 6.  
United States Military Academy 6.  
Goals from field—King 2 for Annapolis. Referred—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpires—F. W. Murphy, Brown, Linesman—C. B. Marshall, Harvard, Field judge—J. A. Evans, Williams. Time of periods—15 min.

## CHICAGO IS NAMED FOR LEAGUE MEETING

CHICAGO, Illinois—A formal call for the annual meeting of the American League on December 10 has been issued by President B. B. Johnson, who proposes that the members of the organization convene here. This is in opposition to the plans of the majority

of the league directors, H. H. Frazer of Boston, J. J. Ruppert of New York, and C. A. Comiskey of Chicago, who independently have selected New York, New York, as the meeting place.

President Johnson gave out the following statement: "While the constitution of the league specifies the date on which the league meeting should be held it does not name the place; but as president of the league I think I have the privilege of selecting the city."

## NEW INJUNCTION ISSUED BY COURT

President Johnson of American League Is Restrained From Holding Meeting in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York American League Baseball Club Saturday secured an injunction from Justice Joseph Newburger in the Supreme Court restraining B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, from calling the American League meeting in Chicago, December 10, whereas the majority directors, J. J. Ruppert of New York, C. A. Comiskey of Chicago and H. H. Frazer of Boston had called the clavicle for New York at the Hotel Biltmore on that date.

Messrs. Ruppert and Houston, owners of the New York Club, obtained the injunction on affidavits submitted by Colonel Huston and Atty. C. H. Tuttle. The defendants, Johnson and the St. Louis and Cleveland clubs, are directed by the court's order to show cause why an order should not be made restraining the defendants from calling or holding any annual meeting other than that called by the directors. Monday morning at 10:15 is the time set by the court for response to the order.

The injunction as well goes into the matter of world's series third-place money, which is held by the National Commission although directed by the board of directors to be turned over to the New York players.

Further, the defendants must show why an order should not be made restraining the defendants from denying or evading the validity of the actions and the resolution of the board of directors adopted since August 1, when the controversy over the C. W. May's incident arose, and from influencing or persuading others to disobey these resolutions and from taking any action designed to nullify or stultify the action of the board of directors in condemning the suspension of May and Beggs. Time of Halves—15 min.

ERIE WEST SIDE  
Brierley, ol. .... re. Grepp  
Nielsen, Jr. .... re. Flanagan  
J. Koelsch, c. .... re. H. Koelsch  
Stark, Jr. .... re. Reynolds  
Holt, Jr. .... re. H. Holt  
Rokers, chb. .... chb. Palmer  
Ingram, chb. .... chb. Luff  
Post, Jr. .... re. Haad  
Ford, Jr. .... re. Morgan  
Strong, g. .... re. Dittens  
Score—Erie Athletic Association Football Club 8; West Side Athletic Club 1. Captains—Brierley, Jr. and Holt. Referee—John Flanagan, for West Side. Referee—C. E. Creighton, New York City. Linesmen—J. Ward and W. Daly. Time of Halves—15 min.

MOOSE CELTICS  
Playfair, ol. .... re. Mateer  
Hansford, Jr. .... re. Heaphy  
McKnight, c. .... re. Walker  
Doodson, Jr. .... re. McClure  
Dagger, or. .... re. Campbell  
Fanning, chb. .... chb. Cummings  
McFadden, chb. .... chb. McFadden  
Pearson, chb. .... chb. Flynn  
Strickland, chb. .... chb. Connolly  
Bridgin, g. .... re. R. Connell  
Score—Rochester City Moose Association Football Club 1; Rochester Celts 0. Goal—Doodson for Moose. Referee—John Lyngow, Rochester. Linesmen—R. Johnson and A. Fratier. Time of Halves—15 min.

## WINS NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Fred Faller of the Dorchester Club Sets New Record Over Van Cortlandt Park Course

## TEAM SCORES

Milross, A. .... 36  
Paulist, A. .... 45  
Dorchester Club .... 48  
St. Anselm's A. C. .... 81

NEW YORK, New York—Fred Faller of Boston, Massachusetts, running under the colors of the Dorchester Club, won the United States senior cross-country championship at Van Cortlandt Park here Saturday, and in so doing established a new record—22m. 26 1/5s.—for the six-mile course. Team honors went to the Millrose Athletic Association, whose runners gained second, fifth, sixth, ninth and twentieth places, the Paulist Athletic Club and Dorchester Club finishing close second and third, respectively.

Faller, who distinguished himself in the American expeditionary force contests and who holds the United States 10-mile and New England cross-country championships, led the field Saturday from first to last. Second place among individuals was captured by Charles Pores of the Millrose Athletic Association; third by William Ritalo of the Finnish-American Athletic Club; and fourth by James Henigan, a clubmate of the winner. Max Bohland, the displaced champion, retired from the race. The time of the first 25 finishers:

Name and club..... Time  
Fred Faller, Dorchester 22m. 26 1/5s.  
William Ritalo, Finnish-American 23 04  
James Henigan, Dorchester 23 26  
J. C. Geiger, Baltimore 23 53  
A. J. Hulsebosch, Paulist 24 04  
Nick Giannakopoulos, Millrose 24 11  
M. A. Devaney, Millrose 24 24  
J. Laugier, St. Anselm's 24 26  
A. J. R. Flynn, Paulist 24 28  
Ter. Hallinan, unattached 24 31  
Victor Votretas, Millrose 24 41  
John Loyer, Paulist 24 52  
Robert Spear, Paulist 25 04  
Clifton Horne, Dorchester 25 09  
Peter Trivoulidas, unattached 25 14  
Charles de Stefano, Millrose 25 32  
John O'Connor, Dorchester 25 36  
Thomas Henigan, Dorchester 26 09  
J. E. O'Connor, St. Anselm's 26 11  
Ramar Ohman, Quincy 26 13  
F. O'Connor, St. Anselm's 26 13  
J. Spokane, St. Anselm's 26 21  
C. B. Egan, St. Anselm's 26 23

The Harvard varsity soccer football eleven defeated Haverford College at Boston, Saturday, 1 to 0. It was the first time Haverford had been defeated in an intercollegiate championship game this fall.

Bridson Green, New England welter-weight champion, has been selected to

## ROCHESTER HAS STRONG ELEVEN

Moose Win Their Second-Round Game in National Challenge Cup Football Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Three of the teams which have qualified for the third round of play in the National Challenge Cup competition of the United States Football Association are the Babcock & Wilcox Football Club of Bayonne, New Jersey; the Erie Athletic Association Football Club of Kearny, New Jersey, and the Rochester City Moose Association Football Club of Rochester, New York.

It was the second game of the championship for Babcock & Wilcox and the winners were forced to show some fast football in order to win from the Interborough Rapid Transit Football Club in this city by a score of 2 to 1. The game started at a furious pace and Elliott scored the first goal of the game for his team about 20 after the start. In the second half, McKay added a goal from a fine pass by Wash. The Interborough score was made by Carroll on a penalty kick. McNeil played a brilliant game at goal.

The Rochester City Moose were making their first championship appearance and gave a splendid exhibition of football at Rochester, New York in eliminating the Rochester Celts, 1 to 0. Both teams played fast, clean football. Neither team scored in the first half, but Doodson, on a well-placed shot from the right, gave his team the winning goal in the second half.

Erie won a very one-sided victory by defeating the West Side Athletic Club 8 to 1. The summaries:

BABCOCK & WILCOX INTERBOROUGH  
Fern, ol. .... re. Longbottom  
McKay, Jr. .... re. James Cox  
Smith, c. .... re. Wilkinson  
Elliott, Jr. .... re. Dickson  
McNamey, or. .... re. Walker  
Lind, chb. .... chb. McAvoy  
Johnson, chb. .... chb. John Cox  
Newman, chb. .... chb. Carroll  
Spence, chb. .... chb. Moran  
Napier, rb. .... re. Kelly  
Parkinson, g. .... re. McNeil  
Score—Babcock & Wilcox Football Club 2; Interborough Rapid Transit Football Club 1; Babcock & Wilcox for Interborough. Referee—George Callicott, Woodhaven, Long Island. Linesmen—T. Smith and J. Beggs. Time of Halves—15 min.

ERIE WEST SIDE  
Brierley, ol. .... re. Grepp  
Nielsen, Jr. .... re. Flanagan  
J. Koelsch, c. .... re. H. Koelsch  
Stark, Jr. .... re. Reynolds  
Holt, Jr. .... re. H. Holt  
Rokers, chb. .... chb. Palmer  
Ingram, chb. .... chb. Luff  
Post, Jr. .... re. Haad  
Ford, Jr. .... re. Morgan  
Strong, g. .... re. Dittens  
Score—Erie Athletic Association Football Club 8; West Side Athletic Club 1. Captains—Brierley, Jr. and Holt. Referee—John Flanagan, for West Side. Referee—C. E. Creighton, New York City. Linesmen—J. Ward and W. Daly. Time of Halves—15 min.

MOOSE CELTICS  
Playfair, ol. .... re. Mateer  
Hansford, Jr. .... re. Heaphy  
McKnight, c. .... re. Walker  
Doodson, Jr. .... re. McClure  
Dagger, or. .... re. Campbell  
Fanning, chb. .... chb. Cummings  
McFadden, chb. .... chb. McFadden  
Pearson, chb. .... chb. Flynn  
Strickland, chb. .... chb. Connolly  
Bridgin, g. .... re. R. Connell  
Score—Rochester City Moose Association Football Club 1; Rochester Celts 0. Goal—Doodson for Moose. Referee—John Lyngow, Rochester. Linesmen—R. Johnson and A. Fratier. Time of Halves—15 min.

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WEST SIDE  
Brier



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Anything to Accommodate

"Aw, I wouldn't live here if ya gave me the whole place!" exclaimed Jimmie Carter, giving the loose soil a vigorous kick with his bare toe.

"What's the reason you wouldn't?" demanded Hal Freeman, bristling up in defense of his State as a true "Native Son."

"Cause there's no place to go swimmin', that's why," returned Jimmie.

"That's 'cause all our rivers run underground. We've got 'em just as big as you have, only you can't see 'em."

"What's the use of having a river, if you can't use it?" Jimmie asked gloomily. "Besides, how you know you've got 'em, if you can't see 'em?"

"That's easy," replied Hal. "How'd you know there's anything under what we're standing on and that we ain't liable to bust through any minute and land in China? We've got to take the word of the fellers that make a business of these things. There's water under lots of places in southern California. Sometimes it's just a small stream and sometimes it's a great big river. Why, over where my uncle lived, the engineer said there was water under all that section, and that he couldn't make a mistake if he bought land anywhere around there, 'cause a big sub-ter-ru-ae river ran along there underground. That's where he gets all his water from; it's pumped up in an ar-te-jun well. There's heaps and heaps of wells around there."

Jimmie stopped his digging and began to look interested. He had lately come from the east, at a time when summer was in its most beautiful garb; and the memory of cool, refreshing ponds, fields waist high of waving grain, woods carpeted with soft green moss, and hours spent in the shade of some accommodating tree, did not fit in with the landscape he was now surveying, with its dusty roads and brown foothills. It is true that the dark green citrus groves and brighter green alfalfa fields were most attractive; but nowhere, no matter in what direction he looked, could he see any sign of running water. Still, a country where snow never came and rivers ran underground had its fascination, and Jimmie was willing to be agreeable, if only there were a swimming hole.

"Is there a river running under here?" he asked, gazing at the ground curiously, half expecting to be able to look through it, much as he had done with the glass bottom boats which he had ridden in when visiting Catalina Island.

"No," returned Hal, "leastwise, if there is, it's too deep for general purposes. We've got a well for drinking water and for the house, but it had to go down awful deep, so we get the water for the ranch from the ditches. Haven't you ever seen an irrigatin' ditch?" he added, as he saw Jimmie's puzzled look.

"Not that I know of," responded Jimmie.

"Well, come on, and I'll show you ours."

The boys crossed the field and came to the edge of the road where, between concrete walls, sunk to the level of the ground, flowed a stream perhaps three feet wide.

"This is the main ditch," explained Hal. "If you followed it back, you'd go right up into the mountains, where there's lots of water. The water companies take it and pipe it into the ditches, and it keeps flowing down all the time. When you buy a ranch, you get so many shares of water stock; and then, when you want to water your trees or flood a field, you notify the company and the water is turned into your ditches for as many hours as you want to use it; only they don't waste any of it, you have to take it whenever the rancher before you gets done with it, and sometimes it comes along at 2 or 3 in the morning."

During this time, Jimmie had been watching with great fascination the quickly moving stream in its narrow channel. "Say," he asked, with a sudden burst, "why can't you go swimmin' in here? It'd be bully!" Of course, you could only go up or down," he added; "there wouldn't be room to go sideways."

"You'd go down fast enough," said Hal. "If there wasn't a fine for puttin' things in the ditches, I'd drop this chunk of wood in and you'd soon see how fast it'd go. You'd be hittin' the next ranch afore you knew it."

"Couldn't we do it in one of the ditches on your ranch?" asked Jimmie, loath to give up his idea.

"They just don't," said Hal; "besides, we couldn't get the water into them." He paused a moment, busily thinking. "But I tell you what we could do," he broke out enthusiastically, "and say, it's a cokin' good idea; wonder I never thought of it before. Come on, and I'll show you!"

"We have another place farther up," he explained, as the two trudged up the dusty road, keeping well to the edge, so as to benefit by the shade of the eucalyptus trees that lined it; "we just raise alfalfa there and there generally isn't anybody around."

The place in question was off the main road, on a lateral ditch that supplied another section with water. From this lateral ditch the water flowed into still another ditch, smaller in size, and set at right angles, through which the water carried to the other end of the tract. There was a constant flow of water and, in order to break the force of the flow into the smaller ditch, the water circled first inside a large concrete box, built at the junction of the two ditches. It was to this concrete box that Hal led the way. He pointed to it in triumph. "If you want a swimmin' hole," he exclaimed, "ya got it right there. We can get our clothes off in those bushes."

But Jimmie was a bit dubious. He had established standards and he was slow about changing them. The box

was without a lid and he peered cautiously over the top into the narrow compartment. As the smaller ditch was lower in grade than the other, there was a step in the box to adjust this difference, over which the water flowed and then out through an opening.

"Notin' to be afraid of," said Hal, stepping in; "ya couldn't any more go down the ditch, and ya couldn't do that, 'cause it's most closed at the bottom. Why, there's even a seat for ya." He settled himself with a splash, his back to the force of the water and his feet dangling down into the pool at the bottom. "Cracky, but it's fine! Talk about your Niag'ra an' Roman baths! There's plenty of room for you, too," he added, moving over; "come on in!"

Jimmie needed no second invitation; he was already tugging at his buttons, and in another minute he splashed in alongside of Hal. He gave a short, quick gasp as he first felt the force of the water strike him between the shoulders, but this rapidly changed to a long sigh of contentment.

"How about it now?" asked Hal, with the persistency of a born booster. "I betcha haven't got anything like this back east. Ya wouldn't live here if they gave you the whole place, would you?" he added, tauntingly.

Jimmie lifted up a bare foot and ecstatically watched the water trickle from the heel; then he turned his face toward Hal and a broad grin, beginning at one corner of his mouth, extended until it took in the whole of his countenance.

"Say, you think you're awful smart, don't you?" he drawled.

## Peter

The greatest friend I ever had was Peter, and he was a partridge!

He arrived just at the beginning of the hot weather, in central India. He lived in the darlings wickerwork cage, all interwoven with colored wools, and with woolen tassels dangling at the four corners. He was the wee-est, softest, snooziest ball of fur, and made nice purring little singing sounds.

Until you have a baby partridge sitting on your little finger, you may think he is just a brown bird, but your views change quickly when you see him at close quarters.

Peter, at the moment of his arrival, had not achieved his quill feathers, but he was covered with brown and gray fluff of all sorts of differing shades and patterns. Later on, the little parcels in which his grown-up quill feathers were packed, came undone and then, well, I don't believe the most observant of persons could count the lovely shades of brown and buffs and grays and dappled bits, or remember all the patterns in which his feathers were arranged; and yet he had no trouble at all with his toilet. He shook himself and all his feathers stood on end, and again he shook and they fell back in the most perfect order. Birds wear a sort of elderdown quilt under their feathers. It's a convenient arrangement and doesn't in the least interfere with the "hang" of their coats. When they feel cold, they wootle up this lining and snuggle inside it; but, in the twinkling of an eye, they can shut down their real quill feathers over the top and present the most spick and span appearance. When he was very small, he ate and slept a good deal, and sang his little purring songs. He ate "atta," which is pronounced "arta," and is flour mixed into a paste with water, and rolled into teeny tiny bits about the size of a juvenile silkworm.

Early every morning the cover was taken off Peter's cage, the door opened, and Peter strolled out with dignity. Of course, this was when he was nearly grown up. First, he ate some seeds, then jumped on to the window ledge, and from there flew to the far end of the garden, where there was a big tree, and then, unlike an English partridge, he perched himself on the extreme top of it, and proceeded to give the most exultant calls. "Ha ha ha ha ha," he cried. "Ha ha ha ha ha," as much as to say, "You don't know what a good time I'm having."

When he felt the whole neighborhood was aware that he was a faithful adherent of "summer time," he jumped down, and began the business of the day, which consisted chiefly of scratching up the leaves and disturbing the black ants on their walking tours, or poking his nose into the holes where the baby ants were. Sometimes he found a lazy old moth and urged it to greater activity; and when, at last, he felt he had succeeded in putting everybody to rights, he squeezed himself up tight and presented he wasn't there.

It was useless to look for Peter, for it was impossible to distinguish him from the leaves under which he crouched. The only way to beguile him from his hiding place was to carry his cage and, at the same time, make a sound like, krrrik, krrrik, krik, which was irresistible to him; then out he came in a desperate hurry, like an old lady trying to catch a train, except for the pace!

In the house he sat on my lap, when I was reading or working; but, if I was writing, he preferred the table, for he took a deep interest in autography, so much so that he endeavored to eat the letters as quickly as they appeared on the paper. This splattered the ink and, after his attentions, my correspondence had a hilarious appearance, as if each word had tried to turn itself into a firework!

One occasion, Peter was forgotten until after dusk, and then a hunt began in which every member of the household joined. We ultimately espied him on the thatched roof of the bungalow, but, krik we never so wisely, he refused to come down, and we had to give him up for

the night. At the rising of the sun the next morning, our feelings were relieved on hearing the accustomed "Ha ha ha ha ha" from the fig tree, after which he strolled into the house as if nothing had happened.

Among his many delightful qualities, he was exceedingly generous and anxious to share with us any choice morsel he happened on. After a violent scratching in the leaves, he would look up at us and make a chuckling sound, as much as to say, "Do have a

## A Tale of Sandy McDonald

Listen now to the tale of Sandy McDonald. This is Sandy in the picture. He is one of the idlest boys in the world, that is, when he has a holiday. He is a boy who hates being alone and who loves some real fun, and yet, here he is, as you see, all alone, just interesting himself in sail-

important, went over to the pigpen, and, opening the gate, called out, "Come out, piggies, come out, and we will go into the orchard, where you can root at the apples on the ground." Then out came Mrs. Pig and her nine children, all walking very slowly, and snoozing at the shrubs and rocks, as they went along. Dolph spread out his arms, as he had seen the farmer do, and followed along behind them. There was no danger of the pigs running away, for the passage from their

Daddy, Georgina and the podgy little Betty, who required much coaxing and many blandishments to induce her to keep up with the party.

They made their way along the road, up a tiny lane toward their favorite "Big Hill," in fact to the bottom of it; and then turned sharply to the left, down a little wandering path at its feet. Georgina and Betty were exclaiming all the time, and there certainly was much to exclaim about: a hawk hovering, poised almost motionless above them; tiny red berries, like little lanterns glowing among the dark yew trees; shrubs, a flaming mass of warm color, with scarlet berries and golden leaves, and all smothered in the white of "Old Man's Beard."

However, as no walk with the Daddy was complete without a story, they soon became silent; and, presently, he began telling them tales of the Pilgrim's Way, along which they were now walking, themselves pilgrims, but on a different quest.

He told them that this particular path was supposed to be part of the original road of pilgrimage from Southampton to Canterbury; and the old yew trees were held to have been planted as a guide by the pilgrims centuries ago.

When the Daddy described the journeys of the pilgrims in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," Betty thought nothing could have been more entrancing. To think of the fun of prancing along on horseback, while every one took turns to tell some exciting story. Here Georgina interrupted promptly.

"Well, then, suppose you tell us a story now, Betty!"

Betty, however, thought that was quite a different idea! And the Daddy hastily went on to explain that Chaucer's company did not come along this particular path; their road was from London to Canterbury, by way of the Watling Street. Whereupon Betty was much relieved, as she had felt a little uncertain as to whether she ought not to have told a story, like the real pilgrims, if they had really been on Chaucer's path.

The Daddy also continued telling them other very interesting things of the little street in the town, called Slipshoe Lane to this day, because in olden days the pilgrims used to have to take off their shoes as part of their religious observance. He told them of other bigger pilgrimages, too, to Rome or to Palestine. These people who went to Rome were called "roamers," and those who went to the Holy Land "saunterers," from sainte terre.

However, by this time, Georgina and Betty began to think of their own particular pilgrimage, as, after much hopping and skipping and jumping, they found themselves at their destination in the Horse Shoe Wood; and it was soon made quite clear to the flock that wanted to wander about.

Now Mrs. Pig did not like that way of being taken to pasture at all. She preferred to go up to the fence if she wanted to, and poke her pink snout through the bars at the cows on the other side. The farmer had always let her do it. Why did this new creature try to stop her every time she turned aside? But she thought of the apples in the orchard, and did not complain.

Dolph and the pigs wandered along until they came to the tunnel. Oh, how delighted Dolph was to think that he was driving them over high mountains, and through dark forests, so he kept them carefully in the middle of the lane, all close together, and coaxed back into line any of the tight little tails that wanted to wander about.

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Then they went inside the tunnel, where the mud made walking slippery, and where all the pigs wanted to lie down and roll around. Dolph kept them moving ahead, though, calling out, "Shoo! shoo! Go 'long, you pigs! Don't stop here!" But they did stop, all ten of them, right in the middle of the tunnel, in the muddest spot of all.

Mrs. Pig looked back at Dolph. Dolph waved his arms and looked at Mrs. Pig.

Mrs. Pig started to lie down. Dolph waved his arms still more.

"Dear me, children," grunted Mrs. Pig, "we cannot have this person acting this way when we want to take mud baths. He has been very queer all the time. Knowing that Sandy would never be out in his Scottish stockings and his sweater, and as well, having lost his cap—notice that there is no cap in sight and so it's probably blown off—you can see that it is windy by other leaves on the hill,—knowing, as we have said, that, unless some real good fun and lots of it, was to be enjoyed, Sandy McDonald would certainly not be out here kneeling on the hard stones beside a stream, we have no doubt that the story which is told here is true! By the way, it is not fair to say that Sandy is idle on a hot day, without saying that Sandy at work—well, Sandy at work is great!

pen to the tunnel was fenced in on both sides. But still, it was much more exciting to pretend that he was driving them over high mountains, and through dark forests, so he kept them carefully in the middle of the lane, all close together, and coaxed back into line any of the tight little tails that wanted to wander about.

Now Mrs. Pig did not like that way of being taken to pasture at all.

She preferred to go up to the fence if she wanted to, and poke her pink snout through the bars at the cows on the other side. The farmer had always let her do it. Why did this new creature try to stop her every time she turned aside? But she thought of the apples in the orchard, and did not complain.

Then they went inside the tunnel, where the mud made walking slippery, and where all the pigs wanted to lie down and roll around. Dolph kept them moving ahead, though, calling out, "Shoo! shoo! Go 'long, you pigs! Don't stop here!" But they did stop, all ten of them, right in the middle of the tunnel, in the muddest spot of all.

Mrs. Pig looked back at Dolph. Dolph waved his arms and looked at Mrs. Pig.

Mrs. Pig started to lie down. Dolph waved his arms still more.

"Dear me, children," grunted Mrs. Pig, "we cannot have this person acting this way when we want to take mud baths. He has been very queer all the time. Knowing that Sandy would never be out in his Scottish stockings and his sweater, and as well, having lost his cap—notice that there is no cap in sight and so it's probably blown off—you can see that it is windy by other leaves on the hill,—knowing, as we have said, that, unless some real good fun and lots of it, was to be enjoyed, Sandy McDonald would certainly not be out here kneeling on the hard stones beside a stream, we have no doubt that the story which is told here is true! By the way, it is not fair to say that Sandy is idle on a hot day, without saying that Sandy at work—well, Sandy at work is great!

pen to the tunnel was fenced in on both sides. But still, it was much more exciting to pretend that he was driving them over high mountains, and through dark forests, so he kept them carefully in the middle of the lane, all close together, and coaxed back into line any of the tight little tails that wanted to wander about.

Now Mrs. Pig did not like that way of being taken to pasture at all.

She preferred to go up to the fence if she wanted to, and poke her pink snout through the bars at the cows on the other side. The farmer had always let her do it. Why did this new creature try to stop her every time she turned aside? But she thought of the apples in the orchard, and did not complain.

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Now Mrs. Pig did not like that way of being taken to pasture at all.

She preferred to go up to the fence if she wanted to, and poke her pink snout through the bars at the cows on the other side. The farmer had always let her do it. Why did this new creature try to stop her every time she turned aside? But she thought of the apples in the orchard, and did not complain.

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SITUATION IN THE  
BALTIC PROVINCES

Lithuanian Delegate Tells of the  
German-Russian Attempt to  
Overrun Lithuania and Letvia

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—Prof. A. Waldemar, president of the Lithuanian delegation at the Peace Conference, has just returned to Paris from the Baltic provinces, and has brought back with him important information concerning the actual happenings in those regions. This information has been communicated to the Supreme Council which, it is said, is about to take strong action.

The professor has made certain communications to the press which reveal in a new light the attitude adopted by Germany in the Baltic provinces. According to his statements, it would appear that the Lithuanian Government has precise information that, since September, Berlin had been plotting against Lithuania and Letvia. It appeared that a Russian government had been constituted under General Biskupski, with the aim of reestablishing Russia just as it was before the outbreak of the world war. This reconstitution of the Russian State was to be undertaken with the aid of the Germans, who had even consented to grant the government a loan of \$300,000,000 marks. According to the plan drawn up, coups d'état were to be made simultaneously in Lithuania and in Letvia, the people were to overthrow the government, and both Riga and Kovno were to fall into German-Russian hands.

## Danger not Considered Imminent

"Events," declared Professor Waldemar, "proved that this information was correct, but the Lithuanian Government did not consider the danger to be imminent, being quite certain that no one could overthrow the actual government. True, one could do so with the intervention of a foreign military force, but in that case one could never succeed in forming a new Lithuanian Government. We were quite persuaded that the Allies would not leave unpunished such an act of German or Russian violence, especially as Marshal Foch had already, in the name of the Allies, ordered the evacuation of Lithuania and the Baltic provinces. We had more serious apprehensions concerning a possible Polish advance on Kovno on the commencement of a German-Russian advance."

"Suddenly, in the first days of September, the Lithuanian Government received a wireless message from the Government of Letvia, stating that an attack had been made on Riga. This message was addressed to the Esthonians, the Lithuanians, and the Poles, and implored them to aid the Letts in their struggle against forces much superior to their own, both in number and equipment. In so grave a situation the Lithuanian Government naturally wished to have the opinion of the allied missions on the possibility of conducting military operations against the German-Russian forces."

## Troops Moved

According to Professor Waldemar, the allied representatives differed widely in their opinions. Captain Pujol and Captain de Jonquière, of the French Military Mission, deemed that any military action against the combined German-Russian troops was impossible. Colonel Ward, head of the British Diplomatic Mission was also of this opinion, while Col. Rowan Robinson, head of the British Military Mission, deemed that if one were to attack them rapidly without loss of time, one had reasonable chances of success. Therefore, as on this front the Lithuanian forces were very small, it was decided to throw all the troops possible against the German-Russian forces, without, however, ordering them to attack.

It is significant that as soon as hostilities were opened against the Letts, the Russians distributed manifestos amongst the Lithuanian population, announcing the reconstitution of Russia, and promising that, if the Lithuanians observed a proper attitude towards Russia, the autonomy of Lithuania would be granted by the Constituent Assembly of Russia.

ORIGIN OF BRITISH  
PRESS IS DESCRIBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Proposing the toast of "Literature and the Press" at the annual dinner in aid of the fund of the Readers Pensions Committee—Sir George E. Riddell, president—Sir Auckland Geddes, president of the Board of Trade, said he could not conceive that it would have been possible to find a generation ago, a combination of literature and the press. These two half-sisters at that time were not on speaking terms. It would be like rising to propose simultaneously the toast of France and Germany. For these two had very different origins, although they had come almost to the point of union at the present time. Literature rose from the wish, the will, the necessity for emotion to find some form of expression; beginning as poetry and gradually developing into prose.

"In the afternoon of that same day, April 29, on the oral proposition of the commander-in-chief, the Council of Ministers decided to remove General Mangin from his command.

"As for the letter of General Nivelle proposing to give General Mangin a month's leave, it was dated May 1 and reached me on May 2. It was in this letter that the commander-in-chief should have confirmed the proposals which he had made to the government concerning General Mangin. But this letter contained neither the same proposals nor the same motives which he gave me on April 28. There was no question of subordinates having no confidence in their chief. The commander-in-chief asked me, although he knew that the decision he had demanded had been taken, not to take away his command from General Mangin but simply to give him a month's leave of absence, and afterward to give him another command which he did not specify.

"This is the story concerning this letter dated May 1, when General Mangin had been deprived of his command by the Council of Ministers on General Nivelle's recommendation of April 29.

got back to what it was supposed to be, an accurate recorder of what was going on. It ought to play its own part in the world. Nowadays, it indicated not what had happened, or what one saw happening, but what it thought ought to happen, and drew from that a lesson which it hoped to teach to the people who read its pages. At the present moment the need in Great Britain was for some source accessible to the population as a whole, of accurate information of what was going on, not only in Great Britain but in all the countries of the world, and he knew of no paper, no organ of the press, to which one could turn at the present moment to get a clear record of world movements, to get an unprejudiced statement of what was happening in every part of the world. He saw practically every paper published in London. He could not pretend to read them all, but he read large parts of most of them, and it really was extraordinary how quite simple things were within the knowledge of men in Great Britain were misstated, incompletely stated, or overstated. That was bad. They found in the press efforts to take the place of what was really literature, and they found in literature, or what was meant to be literature, efforts to play the rôle of what would better be performed by the press.

Lord Russell of Liverpool, responding, pointed out that he hardly agreed with Sir Auckland. They could not have facts, he said, without emotion, and when they had emotion awakened by facts in the minds of people it was a very natural proceeding for the press to bring literature to its aid as a means of giving without delay expression to those feelings. He believed most journalists had generally striven to tell the truth.

Sir George Riddell proposed success to the Readers Pensions, and paid a tribute to the valuable work of readers in the newspaper office. Referring to the beginning of newspapers he said that a politician commanded them in Rome. Julius Caesar, he humorously remarked, wrote: "On the Monday I came, on the Tuesday I saw, and on the Wednesday I conquered." Ever since that time politicians had taken the greatest interest in newspapers. Sir Auckland had made certain reference to the accuracy or otherwise of the press, but it was one of the most accurate things in the world. He had once read on a Sunday three daily newspapers, and out of 823,000 words he only discovered 23 typographical errors.

PAUL PAINLEVÉ  
DEFENDS HIS ACTIONS

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—Quite recently in the French Chamber of Deputies, Paul Painlevé, who preceded Mr. Clemenceau as Minister of War and president of the council, defended himself against the innuendoes and charges concerning the interruption of the offensive of April, 1917, the losses in men, and the removal from his command of General Mangin. The "Avenir" has also recently published an interesting statement by Mr. Painlevé, which may be considered to be a preface to the book which he is about to publish on the subject. In it, Mr. Painlevé refuted his reported animosity to General Mangin.

"In the offensive of 1917," declared Mr. Painlevé in the Chamber, "General Mangin commanded the sixth army. All France had its eyes turned toward Heurtebise which was to be the starting-point for Laon. You know that this attack, in spite of the heroism of those who attempted it, was broken on the second line of the first German position."

"It was on April 25, 1917," Mr. Painlevé continued, "that I heard to my great surprise for the first time, General Nivelle, speak of sending General Mangin away from the front. First to Mr. Maginot, who gave him a direct refusal on the morning of April 25 at the Elysée, and afterward to me in the afternoon at the Ministry of War, the commander-in-chief asked that the position of the Governor-Generalship of western Africa might be given to General Mangin.

"On April 28, during a conference at which Mr. Ribot was present, General Nivelle renewed his proposal. Just as I had done, Mr. Ribot showed him the impossibility of such a solution. He then asked me to take away the command from General Mangin who, he affirmed no longer possessed the confidence of his subordinates.

"On April 29, as had been agreed, General Nivelle advised General Mangin by letter of the action which was to be taken against him at his request. He read this letter to me over the telephone, and it was on receiving it that General Mangin rushed to see his chief and reproached him with having saddled him with his own responsibilities, as I learnt later.

"In the afternoon of that same day, April 29, on the oral proposition of the commander-in-chief, the Council of Ministers decided to remove General Mangin from his command.

"As for the letter of General Nivelle proposing to give General Mangin a month's leave, it was dated May 1 and reached me on May 2. It was in this letter that the commander-in-chief should have confirmed the proposals which he had made to the government concerning General Mangin. But this letter contained neither the same proposals nor the same motives which he gave me on April 28. There was no question of subordinates having no confidence in their chief. The commander-in-chief asked me, although he knew that the decision he had demanded had been taken, not to take away his command from General Mangin but simply to give him a month's leave of absence, and afterward to give him another command which he did not specify.

"This is the story concerning this letter dated May 1, when General Mangin had been deprived of his command by the Council of Ministers on General Nivelle's recommendation of April 29.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1919

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## PUBLIC NOTICE

CITY OF BOSTON

CITY ELECTION

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, DECEMBER 1, 1919

In accordance with the provisions of the  
laws concerning elections, notice is hereby  
given that meetings of the male citizens of  
the City of Boston qualified to vote for city  
officers will be held in the several polling  
places designated for the purpose by the Board  
of Election Commissioners on

TUESDAY, THE Sixteenth Day

and all such citizens will on said date, in  
the several precincts in which they are en-  
titled to vote, give in their votes for three  
members of the City Council, and for two  
members of the School Committee.

They will also give in their votes YES

or NO to a resolution to the following effect:

Shall the consent of the inhabitants of

Boston be given to the widening of Boston  
street by the taking of a portion of Boston  
street for said purpose?

Shall licenses be granted for the sale of

intoxicating liquors in this city?

What citizens of the City of Boston are qualified  
to vote for the purpose of assembling at the  
polls on the sixteenth day of December, 1919, for  
two members of the School Committee?

The polls of said meetings will be opened  
at six o'clock A. M. and closed at four o'clock  
P. M.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## THE ART OF SPEECH

And the Swan of Elocutionists  
Also there is an Art of Speech. Being aware of this I was pleased to read that, at a recent meeting of The American Academy of Arts and Letters, a prize for good diction was voted.

Actors and actresses, orators and lecturers, I am told, sometimes wonder why certain members of their brotherhood achieve popularity quicker than others. Speaking as one of the audience, I will answer that question: It is elocutionary efficiency that starts an actor on the road to popularity. A listener always begins to like a speaker he can hear easily. Watch the faces of the people in the gallery when an actor speaks who is heard without strain. Soon he becomes popular. Every stage manager should spend a portion of his time in the top gallery, or in the back row of the stalls. He will learn that the art of speech is of more importance than the art of scenic decoration or lighting effects.

It is unnecessary to discuss the rules of elocution because there is at present in America an Englishman, well known in the United States, whom I beg leave to describe as the highest example, in the English-speaking world, of elocutionary skill, combined with charm, and intellectual understanding of the literature he interprets. Probably the past did not own his equal; but of that I cannot speak with authority.

Hear him, watch him, study his efforts (the highest art is to conceal art) effects, and you have a standard. He is also modest. When I rushed behind the scenes to congratulate him, at the close of his third lecture in New York, he said, "Oh thank you, thank you. I felt so shy."

His name is Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson.

Those who attended his three lectures in New York realized that they were sharing in an elocutionary, intellectual and artistic adventure of rare quality and significance. The English language was spoken in a way that approached to music. There was rhythm, cadence, and subtle modulation: the words fell musically into sentences, and each sentence was linked up with its fellows. He never declaims, he never rants; he persuades; he takes the audience into his confidence and allows them to feel the processes of his thought. This was very marked in his rendering of the Queen Mab speech, "O then, I see Queen Mab hath been with you." It was given confidently, as a mother might tell it to her child, with a smile, half protesting, half enjoying, as if he was well aware that a lash cannot really be foam, and that a gray-coated gnat had never really been a wagoner. Once I heard William Terris give this speech. His resonant organ roared it. "The effect was fine and material, but I fancy Shakespeare would have preferred the Forbes-Robertson colloquial method.

How can I describe that method? I can think of no apter word than—confidential. He at once sets up an intimacy between himself and the audience. He allows them to see that his mind and imagination are working while he is on the platform, that nothing is cut and dried; that his subject is gradually taking hold of him; he even allows himself occasionally, very occasionally, to forget a word, to let thought evade him, and to go through a pretty pretense of referring to notes or quarto. It is not the boyish nervousness of the Prince of Wales, blushing and looking glad, it is the air of a man who might be saying—"Although I am a professional actor, and an old hand at this sort of thing, yet I am human like you, and I want you to understand that I am very friendly, and rather shy, and not the least bit aloof." And there is a fingering with the cord of his pince-nez, and a way of bending toward the audience, and of clasping his hands on his breast; and always the smile, the Robertsonian smile, frank and gay, but also pale and wan, that has flickered through all the parts he has played from "Hamlet" to "The Passing of the Third Floor Back."

The scene of his lectures is a Venetian interior. On one side is a reading stand and lamp flanked by a table; but the reading stand is sideways to the audience, so that he faces them. When he wants to refer to notes or books he must look over his right shoulder or turn his left profile to the audience. Lecturers should note this. The reading desk is a super, not a star. Up stage, in the middle, is a chair. When, after discussing some passage in "Hamlet" or "Macbeth" or "Lear," he says—"I will try to say that"—he seats himself in the chair, and gives a soliloquy, or one of the "exalted ends" which dignify all the great plays, and with a discussion of which he charmed and delighted the audience. And he will use the chair to tell a story, as relief from, say, his recital of the sleep-walking scene in "Macbeth." One of these stories dealt indirectly with Queen Victoria, familiar in England, but, judging by the delight with which it was received, unfamiliar in America. "Antony and Cleopatra" was being played in London and in the audience were two elderly English ladies. They listened, with some priness, to a tempestuous love scene, and when it was finished one said to the other—"I am glad, my dear, that there is nothing of that sort of thing in the home life of our beloved Queen."

The subject of the lectures was "Shakespeare and His Characters," and once again we were convinced of the truth of Lowell's dictum that "any writer who touches upon Shakespeare seems to become inspired above himself." There were passages of criticism and appreciation that really seemed inspired, and when he recited and acted, in that beautiful voice, with such sincerity, selections illustrating

his train of thought, the eloquent bush held the audience that comes only in great moments. Shakespeare, who for all time, seemed more than ever the golden link that unites the chain of the English-speaking peoples. In him is our history, our ideals, and he was being interpreted to us by one who is entirely worthy of that high honor. Indeed, so impressed was the audience by the third lecture, that after the curtain had been rung down, and the people were departing, a gentleman sprang upon his seat and delivered an impassioned speech of gratitude. Then the curtain rose again, and the begetter of this enthusiasm was called forth for another speech. His pleasure and embarrassment were only equalled by our pleasure and delight.

Out I went into the brilliant, brutal, bustle of Broadway. At ordinary times I rather like it, but now the Great White, Screaming Way irritated me. I was exalted. You cannot touch Shakespeare without being inspired above yourself. So I closed my eyes, and said over to myself what I could remember of Ben Jonson's "Ode to Shakespeare":

It was not of an age, but for all time...  
Sweet Swan of Avon . . .  
My Shakespeare, rise . . .  
And though thou hadst small Latin and less Greek,  
From thence to honor thee, I will not seek  
For names, but call forth thundering  
Eschylus,  
Euripides, and Sophocles to us . . .  
Triumphant, my Britain . . .

And as I meandered musing and mumbling, I got entangled in the crowd pouring from the Ziegfeld Follies. A mirthful crowd, rather unexalted. Well, it takes all sorts to make a world; but was I not fortunate in spending the afternoon listening to the Swan of Avon interpreted by the Swan of Elocutionists. —Q. R.

## THE DEARTH OF THE BRIGHT AND TRUE

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England — Paintings, paintings, paintings—acres of paintings. Labor spent, precious time wasted, canvases that were once a fair white, spoilt. For what? Experiment? No. To teach us? Perhaps. To please us? Yes. And do they? Well, I suppose they must, or they would not be painted. And how is it that they please us? Because we are fatuous, self-satisfied, and dare not experiment. We have works here by men whose names are mentioned in reverent whispers, because they are great among the little, and a few works by men whose names are never mentioned because they are little among the great. The former are the stars, sitting complacently in space, trusting to luck to keep them there; the latter make fast their wagon to a star and just trust to luck also.

But what does it all mean? No good can be done by taking this or that individual and his work and discussing it out of existence. He is only a part of the great machinery of life. And if he is rusty and sluggish, he impedes the progress of the machine. If he is bright and true, he will help its progress. But oh, the dearth of the bright and the true!

Exhibitions such as the present Royal Institute of Oil Painters are pernicious, and, being in the main rusty and sluggish, are a serious impediment to the progress of the machinery of life. If we would be safe, if we would have no pet prejudices disturbed, if we would rather not think, then the majority of these works will pass muster for us. They are paintings to deceive, works to lull us in the easy chair of thoughtlessness. And yet there never has been a time so fraught with ideals, straining to break the chains of our complacency. There never has been a time when the multitude has listened so attentively, waiting to hear the ring of strenuous truth. Statesmen have failed, the official churches have failed. The poets, perhaps, have answered, but the architects, the sculptors, and the painters in the majority just go on giving us nothing vital, nothing true, and nothing sincere.

They have ceased to live. Yet their dexterity is extreme, their cleverness obvious. They have mastered their technique, but they have nothing to say.

## The Decorative Art Group

But there is a small minority who are alive to the state of things existing. They are bold adventurers, making many mistakes in their experiments; they are not afraid of contradicting themselves; they can even afford to laugh at themselves. Some of these men are grouped together under the title, the Decorative Art Group, and are holding an exhibition at Messrs. Derry & Toms, Kensington.

They have a foreword in their catalogue, in which they say: "We discourage the 'easel picture' so prevalent during the last century." That is a step in the right direction, for until painting becomes again the handmaiden of architecture, she will never hold her head with the pride she should. She should have pride of service. And she has not had this during the last 200 years. Of course we live in hotels and flats, and the easy portability of the easel picture makes it possible for us to retain near us some memory of a view, a face, a bowl of flowers. Exactly. But to many it has always seemed that painting is only right in two forms: the large wall decoration, subservient to architecture and requiring a space for viewing it, and the small miniature painting which you can hold in your hand.

Now this last is easily portable. And the former, since it cannot (because of our spasmodic life) be a corporate part of the rooms we live in if carried out as wall decoration has hitherto been understood, should be of comparatively cheap and quick production. This seems the aim, partly, of such work exhibited here. It is not per-



Reproduced by courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum, New York

## A pencil portrait by Ingres

## FROM THE HAND OF INGRES AND WHISTLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Metropolitan Museum's accumulation of drawings, ever of intimate and absorbing interest, and constantly growing (within the past two or three years it has been enriched by the purchase of the famous Pembroke collection of ancients from London, and the Dick bequest of American and European moderns), has just acquired

two prime examples of Ingres. One is a study for the large decorative picture of "Romulus, Victor Over Acron," commissioned by the French Government for the Quirinal in Rome in 1808, when the artist was 28 years of age. The other, dated 1814, when Ingres was still in Italy, is one of those "incomparable pencil portraits" which Reinach ranks among the wonders of French art. The eminent pupil of David and friend of Flaxman was then, in the precarious period of Napoleon's downfall, doing this sort of thing as potboilers. But in its execrable yet free-handed precision it bears the stamp of nothing short of masterly. It is the portrait of an unknown man, presumably a Frenchman; and, with the "Romulus" study, was acquired by the museum by purchase at the recent dispersal of the Frangolàs Flameng collection in Paris.

Next to an original drawing, and little if any inferior in autographic artistic value, is a fine lithograph or lithotint—say, for example, by Whistler. The subtleties of the master's hand are passed along in multiplex by the sensitive lithographic stone, through a process as direct as that of duplicating the personal idiosyncrasies of handwriting by means of underlying carbon sheets. Now that lithography of late has been restored to its legitimate high place among the graphic arts, some of the best talents among our younger men are making it the medium of their serious and ambitious work, even as Whistler, notably, did some 25 or 30 years ago. Whistler's heart was in the work, and he strove valiantly to make his patrons, if not the public in general, appreciate his lithographs as well as his etchings—but it was uphill work.

A man in the gallery, an artist, speaking of a walnut wood figure, said, "Isn't that superb? It is like a bronze, and almost deceives one that it is." What quality can he see, or anyone else, in a thing which looks like what it is not, and lauding it for this reason? But the figure looked what it is, wood, and nothing else.

Now, apart from the craftsmanship of these sculptures, there is another appeal—to the emotion. And here I think them bad. They, all of them, are morbid. They dwell upon the sorrows of the Serbians. They express emotions of grief, of brutality. Even in the heroic and athletic pieces, there is a hankering after the depressing. This, of course, is haled in some quarters as a monument to the oppression of the Slav races. Exactly. But to my mind, just in proportion to their oppression and misery, so their release is, and should be, joy and life. One wonders if both the qualities of craftsmanship and the morbidity of ideas are due to the fact that these races have known no renaissance.

works named were printed in Paris for a projected series, never completed, that was to have been called "Songs on Stone."

It may interest amateurs who have never seen these so-called color prints of Whistler's that they bear not the remotest resemblance to the garish chromo-lithograph of commerce, nor yet to the over-flushed "color etchings" with which certain Paris dealers now incarnadine the print market. The Whistler lithographic drawings, always refined to the point of evanescence, are but faintly touched with tint, or possibly with two or three of even more separate tints, so delicately and unobtrusively blended with the black-and-white values that they look as if the artist had brushed them in by hand—as in fact he did, only not on the print, but on the original stone. The "Draped Figure," which Mr. Pennell insistently tries to persuade us is "the most beautiful color print of modern times, in technique a translation of the methods of the Japanese woodcutter and color-printer into lithography"—is a girl seated in a half recumbent position on a couch, and the only accessory introduced is a white porcelain jar with blue markings. But this comparatively simple composition must have required at least half-a-dozen printings, for in the flower-like stain of color that over-spreads the whole like an iridescent mist, one clearly distinguishes mauve, gray, green, pink, yellow, blue, and purple. The autographic quality of the little picture—its dimensions are 10x6½ inches—is, if possible, even more pronounced than in the case of the plain black-and-whites.

In the latter class belongs the much-admired lithotint, "The Thames," for which Mr. Hahlo paid \$1275 at the Jessop sale, and which is now shown with the other Whistler lithos at the Hahlo galleries. In a lithotint the charcoal shading is washed upon the printing stone in liquid form, instead of being applied as ordinarily with a dry lithographic crayon. It is an elaborate process, and this "Thames" is one of the most completed designs Whistler ever made—"only perfect," as his friend and fellow printer, Thomas R. Way, records, "after endless work." It was done from an upper room in the Savoy Hotel, overlooking the embankment and river.

The color prints and the lithotint mentioned owe their distinction of publicity perhaps as much to their exceeding rarity as to their unquestionable intrinsic beauty. But, as has been repeatedly shown, a Whistler lithograph needs no adventitious quality of color or impression, no fancy-priced rarity, to make it a pleasure to look upon and a distinction to possess. The prints of the Benedict collection will ultimately be dispersed, as the 124 of the Jessop collection already have been, and there could be no more opportune time for their dissemination. Meanwhile, the Brooklyn Museum and the Metropolitan have their own very considerable representations; while the Freer prints, the greatest of all Whistler collections in the graphic line, have been willed to the nation, and are long will be accessible to the public in a gallery built specially for their installation.

## THE ANNUAL SALON IN BUENOS AIRES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—In the 259 exhibits in this year's Argentine salon here, ample evidence might be found of the firm base on which Argentine plastic and pictorial art now rests. The national commission on Fine Arts finally is bringing home to the Argentine public the essential values of art as a factor in the life of every civilized state, and its efforts are gradually being rewarded with popular appreciation, tempered with understanding.

Wall space was lacking for this year's exhibit, but, on the whole, no artist can complain that his work was "killed" by injudicious placing. The sculpture is not up to the standard of some previous exhibits, but two or three pieces stand as worthy of mention. "El Conquistador," a study of primitive man, in plaster, shows careful modeling, and the same sculptor's head of an Araucanian Indian, a striking bronze, shows that Mr. Perlotti has ability. The plaster bust by Salord, entitled "Nostalgia," is a beautiful thing, and either in marble or bronze would venture, though El Greco carried similar emotional abstractions much farther 300 years ago, and is praised for it today.

Every one of these essays in the art of ideas deserves its little study apart. Or, again, it may be worth while to concentrate on a single one, that one, Cézanne's consummate "Still-Life." It is a fruit piece—for all the world like that of Strickland's which you read about shuddering in "The Moon and Sixpence."

"Who can tell what anguished fancy made these fruits?" They are extravagantly luxurious, heavy with tropical odors. They seem to possess a somber passion of their own. There is something strangely alive in them."

What all this in a dish of summer fruit? No, not in the fruit, but in the artist's thought.

other independents took as their point of departure. Manet was fain to leave this sort of thing to the photographic camera, and push ahead to brilliant, audacious achievements like the "Semeuse de Boeufs," here shown—a corner of a peasant's cabaret, but presented in a new-vision that subordinates real persons and objects to the unseen though vital and resilient effects of light and color.

When we come to Matisse's "Woman and Roses," a small bust portrait of a girl, seated at a table, with her hat on, we are in the presence of a singularly attractive example of extreme modernism. The expression is intensified by a deliberate elongation of the facial features, such as few artists equipped with Matisse's v. genuine accomplishments as a draftsman would venture, though El Greco carried similar emotional abstractions much farther 300 years ago, and is praised for it today.

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## THE BLOOMFIELD WATER COLORS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—There is between a painting made for exhibition and one that is spontaneous and self-conscious a study the difference between a caged bird and a free. True, the caged birds—the hot-hued parrots and paint-splashed cockatoos—are the more decorative, but they do not appeal to the affections and only to an imagination that is fretful and delicate, while their humbler brothers, without the window—the soft-toned dove upon the ledge and the dawn-breasted oriole swaying with ready wings upon the cherry tree—touch the heart, bespeaking the love of life in a cocking of the head and a dart from bough to bough the freedom of all the sky.

Therefore one should mark the exhibition of water colors and oils by James Bloomfield at the Cobb Gallery on Boylston Street. For these sunny glimpses of hills and billowing meadows, of opalescent skies and shimmering waters, know neither the inclosing bars of self-consciousness nor the superficial gayeties of the merely decorative. They are wrought with the rare honesty which knows that nature intrusts her glories only to the humble student and faithful; they have in them the simplicity of vision which finds treasure trove at every turn of the eyes; and with them possess a wholeness that fills the little gallery with cleansing sunshine and the coolness of stirring air.

Technically it is plain that the artist's work is founded upon the traditions of the English water color school—a tradition that has never been surpassed in solid constructive craftsmanship. But it is only a careful study of the Bloomfield water colors that reveals the all-important fact that he has succeeded in replacing emotionalism with intelligence, that he knows his hills and valleys so thoroughly that his records attain the substance, the accumulative permanence, and fructifying qualities of thought. And if this thought does not always soar, for that reason it is always well within sight of all, giving to the eye sure paths and sane to the appreciation of art that is the praise of beauty.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Sir Philip Sidney on Traveling

A letter written probably about 1578 by Sir Philip Sidney to his brother Robert, the first Earl of Leicester of their name:

My good Brother,

You have thought unkindness in me that I have not written oftener unto you, and have desired I should write unto you something of my opinion touching your travel; you being persuaded my experience thereto be something, which I must needs confess, but not as you take it; for you think my experience cometh from the good things which I have learned; but I know the only experience which I have gotten, is to find how much I might have learned, and how much indeed I have missed, for want of directing my course to the right end, and by the right means.

I think you have read Aristotle's Ethics; if you have, you know it is the beginning and foundation of all his works, the end to which every man doth and ought to bend his greatest and smallest actions. I am sure you have imprinted in your mind the scope and mark you mean by your pains to shoot at: for if you should travel but to travel, or to say you had traveled, certainly you should prove a pilgrim to no purpose. But I presume so well of you, that though a great number of us never thought in ourselves why we went, but a certain tickling humor to do as other men had done, you purpose, being a gentleman born, to furnish yourself with the knowledge of such things as may be serviceable for your country and calling; which certainly stands not in the change of air, for the warmest sun makes not a wise man; no, nor in learning languages, although they be of serviceable use, for words are but words in what language soever they be, and much less in that all of us come home full of disengagements, not only of apparel, but of our countenances, as though the credit of a traveler stood all upon his outside; but in the right informing your mind with those things which are most notable in those places which you come unto.

Of which as the one kind is so vain, as I think ere it be long, like the mountebanks in Italy, we travelers shall be made sport of in comedies; so may I justly say, who rightly travels with the eye of Ulysses, doth take one of the most excellent ways of worldly wisdom. For hard sure it is to know England, without you know it by comparing it with some other country; and more than one man can know the swiftness of his horse without seeing him well matched. For you, that are a logician, know, that as greatness of itself is a quantity, so yet the judgment of it, as of mighty riches and all other strengths, stands in the predicament of relation; so that you

cannot tell what the Queen of England is able to do defensively or offensively, but through knowing what they are able to do with whom she is to be matched.

This, therefore, is one notable use of travelers, which stands in the mind and correlative knowledge of things, in which kind comes the knowledge of all leagues betwixt prince and prince; the topographical description of each country; how the one lies by situation to hurt or help the other; how they are to the sea, well harbored or not; how stored with ships; how with revenue; how with fortification and garrisons; how the people, warlike, trained, or kept under, with many other such considerations, which as they confusedly come into my mind, so I, for want of leisure, hastily set them down; but these things, as I have said, are of the first kind which stands in the balancing one thing with the other. —From "The Miscellaneous Works of Sir Philip Sidney, Knt." by William Gray.

## St. Helena Described in 1589

The Island of St. Helena is six miles in compass, and lieth in 16 degrees 15 minutes, south.

It is a very high and hilly country, so that it commonly reacheth unto the clouds. The country itself is very ashy and dry. Also all the trees (whereof there is a great store, and grow of themselves in the woods) that are therein, are little worth, but only to burn.

When the Portuguese first discovered it, from the 21st May, 1502, there were not any beasts or fruits at all within the island; but only a great store of freshwater. This is excellently good, and falleth down from the mountains, and so runneth in great abundance, into the valley where the Church standeth; and from thence, by small channels in the sea, where the Portuguese fill their vessels full of water, and wash their clothes. So that is a great benefit for them; and a pleasant sight it is to behold, how clear, and in how many streams, the water runneth down the valley: which may be thought a miracle considering the dryness of the country, together with the stony rocks and hills therein.

The Portuguese have, by little and little, brought many beasts into it; and planted all sorts of fruits in the valleys: which have grown there in so great abundance, that it is almost incredible...

Now for fruits, as Portuguese figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, and such like fruits; there are so many that grow without planting or setting, that all the valleys are full of them; which is a great pleasure to behold, so that it seemeth to be an earthly Paradise. It hath fruit all the year long, because it raineth there, by showers, at the least five or six times every day; and then again, the sun so shineth that whatsoever is planted there, it groweth very well. But, because the Portuguese are not over curious of new things, there groweth not of all sorts of fruits of Portugal and India in that island. For assuredly, without any doubt, they would grow well in that land, because of the good temperature of the air...

And the better to serve their turns; upon the rocks, they find salt, which serveth them for their necessary provisions.

So that, to conclude, it is an earthly Paradise for the Portuguese ships...

For if this island were not, it were impossible for the ships to make any good or prosperous voyage...

The King will not suffer any man to dwell in it, because they should not destroy and spoil the country, and hold it as their own; but will have it common for every man to take what he hath need of...

When the ships come thither, every man maketh his lodging under a tree, setting a tent about it; and the trees are there so thick, that it presently seemeth a little town or an army in the field. And every one washeth linen...

They use oftentimes to carve their names and marks in trees and plants, for a perpetual memory: whereof many hundreds are there to be found; which letters, with the growing of the trees, do also grow bigger and bigger.

We found names that had been there since the years 1510 and 1515, and every year following, orderly; which names stood upon the trees, every letter being of the bigness of a span, by reason of the age and growing of the trees.

This shall suffice for the description of the Island of St. Helena.—From "Jan Huyghen van Linschoten's Return Voyage from Goa to Enkhuizen, A. D. 1588-1592" (E. Raymond Beazley's edition).

## The Zadoc Pine Labor Union

He found no one awake at Mr. Thorndyke's house, and he sat on the front steps until half-past seven o'clock, when Mr. Thorndyke himself came out to get the morning paper, which had been left on the front porch. Zadoc had read it through already.

"You are early," was Mr. Thorndyke's greeting.

"I was earlier when I come," returned Zadoc. "Been here more'n an hour. Awful waste o' sunlight, when there's work a-waitin'."

"Well," said Mr. Thorndyke coldly, as he led the way around the corner of the house, "here are the beds. The lines are pegged out. I suppose there is about a day's work on them, and I will pay you at the usual rate for gardener's work, hereabouts—a dollar-and-a-half."

"Yeaas," said Zadoc, as he looked over the territory staked out. "I see. But if this job's with a dollar-and-a-half to you, I'd rather take it ez a job, at them fitters. I can fool away a day

on it, of that'll please you better; but I'd rather git through with it when I git through, of it's all the same to you."

"I don't care how you do it," Mr. Thorndyke said, "so long as it is done, and done properly, when I come home tonight at six."

"You needn't put off coming home

## Cast Not in Marble or Bronze

In Jasper Park, towering far above the Athabasca valley, in Alberta, stands Canada's memorial to that brave English nurse, Miss Edith Cavell. It is cast not in marble or

gowns of various bright hues, sat in chairs along the wall; girls shy and not shy filled the window-bench; four men, including Charley Jake, the hedge-carpenter, Elijah New, the parish-clerk, and John Pitcher, a neighboring dairyman, the shepherd's father-in-law, lolled in the settle. Enjoyment was pretty general, and so

## Science Versus Corporeal Sense

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMANITY in general admits that Christ Jesus was supremely logical. It also agrees that he was in perfect accord with the Scriptures, indeed he himself was undoubtedly the fulfillment of all that the Bible teaches. It becomes of more than casual interest, therefore, when we find that he denied all reality in matter or in the evidence before the corporeal senses, and that he did this because he apprehended or understood through Christian Science the infinitude of Spirit, God, and the perfection of the spiritual man made in the image and likeness of God.

Because of all this it is not strange, either, that when he made the following statement he should have planted a truth in the heart of humanity that nothing has ever been able to uproot. "If any man will come after me," he said, "let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me. For whosoever will save his life shall lose it; but whosoever will lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it." Men may revile this declaration of the Master, and learned theologians may misinterpret it, but deep in the heart of humanity, there is always more or less of a conviction that this statement is true. There will always be a recognition in some degree that this saying of Christ Jesus is a challenge to all of us to deny materiality and stand wholly on the side of Principle.

What Christ Jesus saw so plainly before him was that mortal man was continually deceived by corporeal sense, or the flesh, as he was wont to call it, that humanity because of false education was persistently denying God or Spirit and adhering tenaciously to corporeal sense, so that in effect hearing, seeing, tasting, feeling, and smelling were unblushing declared to be greater than God. Christ Jesus, being tempted in all points as we are, saw, of course, that just as he himself was continually challenged to believe in the reality of corporeal sense and thus make of it the court of last resort in any appeal to justice or to life, truth, and love, so humanity having to face the same challenge, the same delusive temptation, was constantly deceived, for in this daily, yea hourly, choice between God and the flesh, humanity was adhering to the flesh. Thus instead of overcoming evil or the errors of false belief, and gaining their rightful inheritance, dominion over all the earth, mankind was forever suffering the pangs of sin, disease, and death. As Mrs. Eddy indicates on page 527 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," mankind was gaining a knowledge of evil from the corporeal senses instead of spiritual understanding from God, or divine inspiration. "It is true," she there says, "that a knowledge of evil would make man mortal. It is plain also that material perception, gathered from the corporeal senses, constitutes evil and mortal knowledge."

What then, we may ask, is the essence of corporeal sense? Whence its seeming origin and what is its basis in belief? Corporeal sense is the mystification that accompanies a wrong view of creation. It is the spiritual ignorance that springs from the belief that creation, revelation, or intelligence is of the earth. It first claims a creation apart from God, or Principle, and then insists that this material creation is the sum and substance of all the universe or of all being. Because this false view of creation as material takes only physical sense into consideration, it never gets beneath the surface of things, never beneath the symbol or the counterfeit to the spiritual and actual. Corporeal sense, for instance, declares that it creates a mortal man subject to sin, its law-giver, and to destruction, its concomitant, even though it itself, as matter, is indestructible. In other words, matter is said to be indestructible while its derivative, the human being, is subject to the most acute forms of destruction. Could any demand of credulity be more absurd than this? Has God ever created man thus? No, such a creation lacks every element of justice and wisdom. In corporeal sense, therefore, not just the result of fallacious reasoning or logic? Is it not a negation of Spirit, or error declaring presumptuously there is no God, good?

Now it cannot be successfully denied that the purpose of the real or spiritual senses must be to apprehend and deline God. On the other hand, if there is one thing Christian Science, as well as the words of Christ Jesus, makes perfectly plain it is that neither Life nor Truth nor Love is ever defined by the corporeal senses.

"Judge not according to the appearance," said Christ Jesus, "but judge righteous judgment." While Mrs. Eddy says of these senses: "They can neither see, hear, feel, taste, nor smell God; and shall we call that reliable evidence through which we can gain no understanding of Truth, Life, and Love?" (Christian Healing, p. 16.) Hence the question of Pilate, What is Truth? has never been answered by any form of intellectualism. Hence, also, the question, What is Life? is still the enigma of every school of medicine and human philosophy. And the same answer must be given concerning divine Love. But this is not at all to be wondered at, for infinite and immortal Life, Truth, and Love are terms that are synonymous with God, even the divine Principle that controls and sustains all true expression or being, while materiality, the sum of all that which the physical senses claim to know is finite and mortality, even a dream that denies God, Spirit.

All materiality, therefore, including

the physical senses, is atheistic, while spiritual understanding or spiritual sense alone is Deistic. Hence is not Christ Jesus' demand to deny material selfhood, or the evidence of the corporeal senses, completely, the most logical request he could have made? Moreover, was it not rather a scientific requirement than, as it is usually considered, a mere personal demand? Is it not clear that we must deny in word, thought, and deed, the atheism of matter if we wish to gain the apprehension of spiritual sense that never abides in matter or in physical form? "The senses of Spirit abide in Love," says Mrs. Eddy on page 274 of Science and Health, "and they demonstrate Truth and Life."

## When the Wind Blows

When the wind blows Battling through the forest. I hear it distantly.

When the rain falls, I watch silver spears slanting down-wards.

From the pale river-pools of sky. Enclosed in dark fronds.

When the sun shines, I weave together distant branches till they enclose mighty circles.

I sway to the movement of hooded summits.

I swim leisurely in deep blue seas of air.

I hug the smooth bark of stately red pillars And with cones carefully scattered I mark the progression of dark dial-shadows.

Flung diagonally downwards through the afternoon.

This turf is not like turf: It is a smooth dry carpet of velvet. Embroidered with brown patterns of needles and cones.

These trees are not like trees: They are innumerable feathered par-goda-umbrellas.

Stifly ungracious to the wind. Teetering on red-lacquered stems.

In the evening I listen to the wind's lisping. While the conflagrations of the sunset flicker and clash behind me. Flamboyant crenellations of glory amid the charred ebony boughs.

—From "The Green Symphony," by John Gould Fletcher.

## Better Guidance

Happily we are under better guidance than that of statesmen.—Emerson.

## SCIENCE

AND

## HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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## Mount Edith Cavell, Alberta

for me," was Zadoc's cheerful assurance.

Then he proceeded to ask Mr. Thorndyke a number of questions about the manner in which the beds were to be dug. Mr. Thorndyke knit his brows.

"Haven't you ever dug beds before?"

"I never dug no beds for you. When I do work for a man I do it to suit him, an' not to suit some other feller."

"How do you know that you can do the work at all?"

"You don't," said Z

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Hovering

It is not in the least probable that there will be a war with Mexico. The reason for saying this is an extremely simple one: it is that it is perfectly impossible for Mexico to fight the United States. When the final moment comes, should the government decide that the troops must cross the border, and that the fleet must occupy the Mexican ports, Mexico will surrender. This will be the case, whether Mexico believes herself to be in the right or to be in the wrong; and that will be the end of the matter.

It must be quite obvious that there never was a time when excitement was less justified; and nothing but a wish to embarrass the government and force its hand could possibly work up a scare of war. The United States could crush Mexico tomorrow, and no people know this better than President Carranza and his government. A war with Mexico would be a very different thing from the recent punitive expedition of General Pershing in pursuit of the Villa forces. With the Mexican ports in the hands of the American navy, with American troops in Mexico City, and with the practical resources of the country at the disposal of the United States, organized resistance would come to an end. It is quite true that a guerrilla warfare might be waged almost indefinitely, but there is no particular reason why the Government of the United States should involve itself in a struggle of this nature. With the economic arteries of the country under control, and with an unquestionable prosperity spreading over the face of the country so controlled, the Mexicans would learn their lesson; and the people of the United States would also learn a lesson, they have yet to learn, as to what the control of disorderly borders means, and that it is easy to criticize your neighbors for doing something that you may be one day forced to do yourselves.

At the same time President Carranza and his advisers are far too astute to permit the present difficulties to end in war, unless in a deliberate pronunciamento. They know perfectly well the unwillingness of a great and powerful nation to strike a weak nation, and there are reasons, at the moment peculiarly strong and obvious political reasons, which may lead them to tug at the feathers in the eagle's tail for a purely local advantage. The eagle, in a way, is a long-suffering bird, and when its tail feathers are pulled, its consciousness of its own strength makes it slow of retaliation. President Carranza and his ministers know perfectly well how to take advantage of this to the full. But fortunately President Wilson and his ministers know equally well how to maintain their self-restraint in the face of provocation; po matter how acute.

It has, of course, to be proved, and every dictate of justice demands this, that the United States is in the right, and Mexico in the wrong. There have, unfortunately, been only too many efforts in the past, in the shape of attempts for the exploitation of the country, not to render the Mexican peculiarly sensitive and suspicious. At the same time Mr. Wilson has shown, during his entire presidency, an extraordinary patience, and an unwillingness to proceed to extremes in Mexico, and it is this which is, perhaps, causing the extraordinary rumors of plot and counter-plot which are supposed to be working forward to an explosion at the time of the next presidential election in the United States. These rumors are too wild and too vague to be worth serious consideration, but that they should be passed from mouth to mouth is evidence of the political temper whenever the name of Mexico is mentioned.

To attempt to state these, much less to analyze them, would be a complete waste of time, the more particularly as the State Department has made no public announcement upon which it is possible to found a clear estimate of the present crisis. That the situation is a serious one is beyond question, that it has shown no tendency to improve is also beyond question. If the Jenkins episode were the alpha and omega of the whole matter it would be difficult enough to reach a sound conclusion, for the reason that the Jenkins episode is surrounded by contradictions which, so far, it has proved impossible to elucidate. But the Jenkins episode is only an episode in a tangle of episodes, and the clue to this tangle lies in the State Department in Washington or the State Department in Mexico City, or perhaps in both, and is not available, in any case in full, to the public. That the attitude of Mexico has been distinctly trying to the government in Washington has been manifest from the first. The unfortunate aspect of the case, however, is that there are certain elements in the United States whose actions have, from time to time, openly, almost desirably, supplied the Mexican Government with excuse for suspicion, which that government perfectly well knows how to make use of, even if they are not chargeable to the State Department in Washington.

So far as there is any danger of a serious rupture, it lies just in the excuse which these elements have given to any party in Mexico, to appeal to the people on a patriotic basis. At a moment when the presidential elections are approaching in Mexico, and when the chances of the various candidates are almost extravagantly sensational, the temptation to fly the patriotic flag, even at the risk of a rupture with the United States, may be too much for General Carranza himself and even more so for some of his would-be successors. When their passions are wound up, men have a way of ignoring consequences, and an incitement to an army of peons, to say nothing to a nation of peons, to defy something, the very meaning of which is an enigma to them, and which their very ignorance prevents them from estimating or fearing, may become overwhelming. It is because Mr. Lansing so thoroughly understands this that he is proceeding with a caution, which does not spell weakness, and with a moderation, in which there is no instinct of

hesitation. He is determined that if the Mexican Government has a case it shall state its case, and if it can prove this case, it shall have nothing to fear from the United States. But both he and the President are equally determined that if this is the last straw in a rick of straws, which is to break the back of the camel of patience, every one of the straws shall be carefully estimated and identified, so that should the appeal to war have to be made, civilized opinion shall realize that it was forced upon the United States; and that the United States did not even go out to meet it half way.

Once again, however, it is not likely that there will be any war, for the simple reason that even if the United States were unjust, and were making a ruthless use of its power, there would be nothing for it but for Mexico ultimately to bow to the inevitable. No man knows better than General Carranza that there are far too many interested parties, and not all of them, by any manner of means, in the United States, which are not merely satisfied with muttering, but are proclaiming at the tops of their voices, "Delenda est Carthago," which may be translated, "An end must be made of Mexico. Mexico is too rich for these interests to wish to see its resources temporarily lost through an inability to develop them: That they may be developed by a Mexican Government in the distant future is no argument at all in the circumstances. They want them developed immediately, whilst, like so many Jack Horners, they can get their fingers in the pie. Now the only country which can go into Mexico and throw open its resources to the world, at the present moment, is the United States. Therefore, the "high finance" and "big business" interests of international trade are only too anxious that an end shall be made of Carthage, with the shortest delay possible. General Carranza has not shown himself so devoid of intelligence as not to be aware of this, and General Carranza must also be aware that he will never be dealt with more generously than by the Government of the United States. Neither the national hawks nor the international vultures will ever give to the Mexican people the protection or the prosperity which will be extended to them through the friendship of the American eagle.

### Galway as a Trans-Atlantic Port

OVER thirty-five years ago, a royal commission on Irish harbors reported that it was the unanimous opinion of both naval and mercantile officers that Galway Bay was the most suitable site for a great national harbor. Such a report, of course, no more than did Galway Bay justice, and, for many years past, there have been those who were strongly of opinion that one of the great westward highways of the future would pass through Galway. With the London boat train running on to a cross-channel ferry at Holyhead, running off again at Kingstown, crossing Ireland to meet the liners at Galway, those who gave the matter careful thought could see the journey "to the other side" reduced by some twelve hours, and the open sea passage brought down to three and a half days.

The idea, which has been practical politics for several years past, but was held up because of the war, is now at last taking definite shape. There was no doubt about the strength of Galway's claim as it was presented by a deputation on the subject, composed of the leading business men of Dublin, which waited on the Lord Lieutenant, recently. The cost of equipping Galway as a trans-Atlantic port, the deputation declared, had been estimated at £2,000,000, of which sum the promoters of the scheme had already secured £700,000; whilst, in the matter of support, the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, the Dublin Harbor Board, the Dublin County Council, the Galway Harbor Board, and twenty-five county and rural district councils of Ireland had passed resolutions in favor of the project. Not only, the deputation declared, would the scheme bring about a permanent saving of no less than 500 miles on freight, but the existence of a great national port at Galway would do much toward fostering a better understanding and mutual good will between Ireland and England.

In response to these representations, Lord French said, perhaps, all he could have said. He promised that, so far as he personally was concerned, anything that was going to benefit Ireland would have his warmest sympathy and support. And there the matter rests for the present. There are many, however, and, amongst them, those who know Ireland best who will wish that the project, so long discussed, may really be carried through at last. It was Cecil Rhodes who said, many years ago, that railways were more effective than machine guns in pacifying a country, and much cheaper; and, whilst the application of the saying need not be taken literally where Ireland is concerned, there can be no question that the way England will ultimately solve the Irish problem is the way in which she is solving it, namely, by doing her utmost to increase the prosperity of the country.

What Mr. Balfour's light railways began, and the Wyndham Land Act has continued, a great world highway across Ireland, with all the developments it would bring in its train, would do much to consolidate. It was the shortsighted English policy of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, of seeking to safeguard English commerce by imposing drastic restrictions on Irish trade, which went a long way to produce the Irish problem. There can be no doubt that the solution of this problem can be, to a large extent, attained by reversing this policy.

### Brazil's Immigration Gains

WHATEVER may have been the experience of other nations during the war, the people of Brazil seem ready to testify that the former German nationals who had become naturalized citizens of that Republic remained at least passively loyal to it in the great crisis. Brazil, as is well known, cast her fortunes on the side of the Allies and the United States, and served notice on all her adopted citizens that no open disloyalty would be countenanced. Forecasts made at the time, both in Brazil and elsewhere in the western world, where similar problems were being dealt with, were that what seemed to be

the strong pro-German sentiment in the southern states of the Brazilian Republic would exert a tremendous influence in an effort to nullify the stand taken by the government. It is true that there, as elsewhere in the western continent, desperate and untiring efforts were made, under the guidance and influence of agents of the Imperial German Government, to arouse sympathy and support for the cause of the Central Powers. Official figures show that, during the last thirty years, the total migration of Germans and Austrians to Brazil has been but slightly more than 50,000, which, in a grand total of more than 4,000,000 immigrants from all European countries, the majority of whom were from Portugal, Italy, and Spain, would not seem to constitute a dominating factor in any national crisis.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that Brazil, deeming herself now greatly in need of immigration, the better to hasten the development of her vast natural resources, is the first to extend to the German people an apparently cordial invitation to cross the seas to the new world. What the response to this invitation will be it is, of course, impossible to forecast. Post-war conditions cannot yet be sufficiently surveyed, at least from a distance, to permit anything like a definite estimate of future migratory movements from Germany, Austria, Italy, or Russia. Even before the war the Italian immigrants in Brazil were beginning to outnumber the Portuguese, who formerly had led all other European nations in populating that vast country, and it is thought that the increased war-tax burdens imposed by the Italian Government will induce an early renewal of the migration. Many Italian nationals who have resided in the United States without availing themselves of the privilege of becoming citizens have, as is quite generally known, complained of the war-tax burdens imposed upon them in this country. Many have already returned to their native land, probably only to be confronted there by similar conditions equally distasteful to them. It seems not unlikely that they will be among the first to seek immunity from these exactions in Brazil, where the financial burdens of the war fell but lightly. It cannot be denied that exceptional opportunity would await them there in many lines of industry.

What effect an extensive movement of Italians into Brazil would have on a preconceived program among the Germans to undertake a similar migration remains to be seen. The tendency now, as in the past, seems to be for self-expatriated nationals too often to carry to their new homes the ambitions, prejudices, and disappointments which have influenced their careers. It will be interesting to see whether or not the people and government of Brazil, apparently successful in time of national stress in holding discordant elements in proper check, have found the philosopher's stone more potent than the melting pot of their northern neighbor in transmuting the dross of hitherto unassimilable elements into the gold of loyal citizenship.

### Market Day

ANY encyclopaedia will supply the information that a market is one of the most ancient of economic phenomena, dating from "the earliest period of the development of organized communities of human beings." It will then, in all probability, proceed to enlarge upon the theme by describing two kinds of markets, one, a definite place where traders are in the habit of awaiting buyers, every day, in shops or stalls; and another, a place where such traders are in the habit of proceeding, on specified days, at more or less frequent intervals. It is this latter kind of market, of course, little changed since first it began to exist, as the faithful encyclopedia is sure to add, that has produced the phenomenon of market day. Now market day in the country town of many countries is a great day, but specially so, perhaps, in England. For it is not only a great trade function, but a great social function, and it is everywhere recognized as both. The railway companies issue market tickets; the weekly newspaper makes a point of coming hot from its weekly press at the time when the market is at its height, and all the town is to be seen, at some time or other during the day, in the market place.

Market day begins early. That is certainly one of the first facts to be recorded about it.

Oh, father's gone to market-town, he was up

before the day.

In the first light of the summer morning, the little market carts and traps and lorries will be stealing out of the mists of the byroads into the mists of the high road, making their way, betimes, to the market town. There is a great order about it, for the farmer is nothing if not conservative, and even if he does keep his clock unconsciously fast, he generally reaches the crossroads about the same time, and will generally hail a neighbor from another point on the countryside about the same place. The neighbor, too, keeps his clock unconsciously fast in order to be sure of being "well forrad," and so the whole thing is explained.

Meanwhile, there are other marketmen and market-women making the town in other ways. To those who have known it, over many years, the market train is a very peculiar joy. It is a very leisurely train. It stops, as a matter of course, at every station, and, although it strives to be as prompt and decisive as possible in its actions, it never forgets the main purpose of its journey, namely, to get the people of the countryside to market, and to take along with it just as much merchandise as possible. Hence it will never boggle over half a minute or so, if it is clear to the stationmaster that just that amount of delay will enable a farmer's good wife to cover the stretch of road which, at the official time for starting, separates her hurrying figure from the waiting train. Neither will its many passengers be at all inclined to grumble if, the good wife being safely retrieved, a considerable delay occurs at the next station whilst a truck containing Farmer Goodman's prize sheep is tacked on to the end of the train. For the railway journey back and forth is very much a part of the market day, even attended as it is, by wonderful forgatherings and grand discussions, destined to be good subjects for comment and relation until market day comes round again.

As to the market itself, who can speak too highly of

it? Who can do justice to its bustle and its stir, its greetings and its time-honored incidents, its wonderful faculty for being ever new and yet ever just the same? To the traveler returning after many years to the market town on market day, it is, perhaps, this ever-just-the-same aspect which strikes him most forcibly and most gratefully. For, after all, does not the great charm of market day lie in the fact that it is but the latest of a very great number of market days, stretching back over the summer and winter, seed time and harvest of many centuries?

### Notes and Comments

MR. WALKLEY, known to those who follow the affairs of the theater on the printed page almost as well in America as in England, got up recently from his critic's seat and pleasantly revealed the human side of a critic by longing to go to the theater simply as a "general playgoer." He would fain, for once, enjoy the sensation of "going home comfortably from the play, like everybody else, instead of dashing madly into a taxi for the newspaper office." Yet there are many who would like to be dramatic critics, and who little suspect how completely playgoing may cease to be a luxury when it becomes a business. Nor does this general playgoer suspect that he is himself a critic, more effective in his degree than the paid scribe who writes for the newspaper. For, says Mr. Walkley, "the fate of a play is not decided by newspaper criticisms (thank goodness! I should be miserable if it were), but by what the general playgoers say to one another and pass on to their friends."

### NOVEMBER TWILIGHT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Pale, yellow river and a lemon sky,  
A heron calling;  
Restless, dim woodlands where cold shadows lie,  
And wan leaves falling.

VISITORS this season to the Gothic Room in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts may find there a new kind of catalogue, a Gallery Book, so called, of typewritten pages, which is an experiment in museum literature that bids fair to add materially to the pleasure of those who come to the museum. Unlike a catalogue or guide, the Gallery Book is not meant to give technical or academic information about the exhibits, but provides, one might say, a pleasant, legible companion that the visitor may take about the gallery with him, and that will tell about the different objects in a way to help him feel the atmosphere of the time in which they were created, and realize the intention with which the individual artist or craftsman produced them.

ONE of the interesting points about the American Legion is the quickness with which, in this organization, the "shavetail" has lost any of the prestige which he may have thought he had as an officer in the army. In many a post the commander or chairman began by addressing the various ones as "lieutenant"; but all that ceased as the uniforms were put away. It would, indeed, be unfortunate if, in addition to the multitudes of instances in which "Colonel" or "Major" or "Captain" (not to speak of "General") will for years have to appear in print before the names of those who do one thing or another, the general public should have to read "Lieutenant" before the names of the immense hordes of that species. But, fortunately, it is not considered militarily proper to preserve the "Lieutenant" in civil life.

IT MAY afford some satisfaction to the American housewife who has difficulty in obtaining sugar to know that she is only sharing in some of the experiences which the British housekeeper has had to contend with. The idea of the United States with no candy, no ice cream, and no sugar served in restaurants seems almost unthinkable, but that is the way things were in Britain twelve months ago. Even today the supply of sugar there is still very small, but the weekly ration has been increased slightly since the armistice. It is to be hoped, however, that the United States will be spared the doubtful pleasure of sugar queues; and that the food authorities will not have to be empowered to confiscate the housewife's private sugar "hoard."

THE latest report concerning a German so-called specialist, whose "cure" a few years ago was heralded far and wide by members of the medical profession, both in Europe and the United States, as the "latest and best" discovery along medical lines, and who left America practically a self-confessed failure after some months of experimentation, furnishes an interesting chapter in the history of medical discoveries. The rights of this "cure" have been sold to two prominent Social Democratic capitalists for 700,000 marks, for what purpose it is not stated. These are the steps: "A great discovery," attended at first by apparent success; failure when applied under critical circumstances; disposal to capitalists for the making of money!

DESCRIPTIONS of Dover, England, for a long time past have carried the phrase, "A favorite health-resort and sea-bathing place," or something like it; but the phrase bids fair to become obsolete, according to Lieutenant-Commander Coxon, R.V.N.R., in his book, "Dover During the Dark Days." Resident in Dover after retirement from government service in India, the author, who signs himself a "Dug-Out," volunteered at the beginning of the war and was given duty at Dover, where the government engineers had to make many changes to fit the harbor to war conditions. The exigency of war, says Lieutenant-Commander Coxon, "has ruined the sea-front, it has ruined the sea-bathing, it has ruined the sea-view and the sooner they—the citizens of Dover—give up all idea of attempting to attract people to a place where there are no longer any attractions, the sooner they will be able to set their house in order and develop their town into the successful commercial and coaling center which it is likely to become in the near future." Apparently, too, it is a question whether the government would not have done much better to have established its harbor works, say at Deal, Margate, or near Dungeness, and left Dover its sea-view and sea-bathing.